

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 102.]

JULY 1, 1803.

[No. 6, of Vol. 15.]

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ONE of the strangest of the many inconsistencies observable in our way of thinking and acting, appears to me to be the neglect with which the mechanical art of writing is treated by men of letters.—The inability to read and write, places a man proverbially among the most uninstructed of his species; yet how many deep scholars have we, whose skill in writing is so imperfect, that they may be said to be destitute of the faculty of making themselves intelligible upon paper. If we reflect a moment upon the vast importance of such a faculty, we shall be astonished at the indifference with which the want of it is habitually regarded.—Persons who would think themselves indelibly disgraced by the wrong pronunciation of a Greek or Latin word, are not ashamed to acknowledge that they cannot write a note to a friend, or a letter upon necessary business, with any certainty of having their meaning comprehended.—Nay, they sometimes take pride in their unskilfulness, as if it denoted that their heads had been so much occupied as to allow no exercise to their hands. The truth is, that bad writing is in some sort a presumption of a classical education; for such is the admirable constitution of our grammar-schools, that few of them have any provision for learning the use of the pen, any more than the practice of the common rules of arithmetic; and the necessity of scrawling exercises soon destroys any proficiency a boy may have already made in the art of penmanship.—I know learned authors whose manuscripts are as difficult to make out as the legend of an ancient medal, to the utter despair of press-compositors, who can make no progress without a decypherer at their elbow. No wonder if errata abound in their publications; of which it would be but just for themselves to take the blame, instead of throwing it upon the poor printers. I fancy, Mr. Editor, from the numerous corrections I see occasionally made in your articles, you have some correspondents of this class. I revere their erudition, but am not inclined to admit, like

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what is said of physicians, that “the worse the scrawl, the dose the better.”

Lord Chesterfield, I think, has said, that any man may write well if he pleases. I am not sure, that every man, with any degree of pains, could write *elegantly*; but I doubt not that he might come to write *legibly*, and this is the real object to be aimed at. There are hands which look very well, yet are extremely illegible; which is often the case with free running hands, when written carelessly. And it appears to me a fault in modern penmanship, that freedom and expedition are so much more in request than distinctness.—The stiffer, more upright, hands of our ancestors were more easily read; and I repeat, that legibility is the fundamental quality of good writing, to which every thing else should be sacrificed.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

GRAPHICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN addition to the short sketch of Bishop Smallbrook's Life, which appeared in your Miscellany for last March, p. 143, it may be proper to say, that after his Lordship was translated to the See of Litchfield and Coventry, he published two Charges, addressed to the Clergy of that diocese; in which he displayed his temper and character as a churchman, and endeavoured to stimulate his clergy to the defence of episcopal claims, and of the established church, “against the open attacks and dark designs of its adversaries, of whatever denomination.” The publication of these Discourses drew from the pen of the Rev. James Owen, a Dissenting Minister, afterwards of Rochdale, in Lancashire, “Remarks; wherein the Danger of the Church, from the Progress of Liberty, and its Independence upon Civil Government, are considered.” 1738. This tract was written with much keenness and wit, and gave the author celebrity. It came to a second edition in 1740; and was reprinted by Mr. Baron, in “A Cordial for Low Spirits.” 3 vols. 12mo, 1763.—But the irony and satire of it offended his Lordship, who, on the occasion, wrote a letter

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letter to the Rev. Mr. Stebbing, Minister of Stone, in Staffordshire, where it was supposed that Mr. Owen then resided, to desire him to apprise the Dissenters of his parish, and round about, of the true character of the said Mr. Owen; and to hinder him, as far as he could, from settling or being encouraged in that parish or neighbourhood. Dr. Smallbroke refers, in this letter, to a pamphlet which he had sent to Mr. Stebbing, "by way of answer," he says, "to a most scurrilous libel wrote "by one Mr. Owen, not only against myself, but likewise all the Bishops and Clergy, and established Church."* Whatever merit this Answer might possess, it is clear that the Bishop did not care to trust his cause solely to the force of reasoning, or the correction which wit might receive from the pen; but the author of the libel was to be stigmatized, and ferreted out of his abode.

Mr. Owen published several single Sermons; among which was one after the battle of Dettingen, and another after the defeat of the rebels at Culloden. These Discourses were animated expressions of his attachment to the House of Hanover, and of his zeal in the cause of liberty.

To the particulars concerning Mr. Jeremiah Jones, in your Magazine for April, p. 240, 241, I would add, that he received part of his academical education under Dr. Benion, a man of great genius and close application, who kept a seminary at Shrewsbury. After the death of Mr. Samuel Jones, of Tewksbury, he had the direction of the studies of a few pupils at Nailsworth.

J. T.

Taunton, 20th May, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DR. Kippis, in his Memoirs of Dr. Lardner, prefixed to the edition of his works printed in the year 1788, does not mention the following circumstance, which most of his readers and your's will be gratified to know; viz. that in the year 1745 he published a volume of posthumous Sermons, composed by Mr. Kirby Reyner, a Minister in Bristol, who appears to have been his intimate friend; to which he prefixed a short preface, containing brief memoirs of the author. As every thing which came from the pen of so considerable a man as Dr. Lardner, is worthy of being known and preserved; and as biographical anecdotes

form an agreeable part of your Miscellany, I have transcribed this small production of the Doctor's pen for your use, from the volume of Sermons now before me, which was published by a subscription, countenanced by a number of respectable names, among which I find that of Dr. Isaac Watts.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

S. PALMER.

Hackney, May 17, 1803.

Dr. LARDNER'S Preface to a Volume of Sermons, by KIRBY REYNER, Minister in Tucker-street, Bristol.

When Mr. Reyner's relations desired me to revise his Sermons, which he had left writ out fair; some of which had been transcribed by him from time to time, at the request, and for the private use of particular friends, others of them a little before his death, with a view of sending them to the press; though I was fully employed, I complied without much reluctance: esteeming it but a small piece of respect to the memory of a deceased friend, and not knowing, but that by such a service I might be more useful, than in publishing any thing of my own.

The design of the Sermons which are here offered to the public, is to promote true piety, not any party views and interests. The great duties of life, and diligence therein, are enforced from the important principles of religion, in which Christians are generally agreed. The preacher is in earnest. He is persuaded himself, and endeavours to persuade others; and I hope he will do so. For which reason I cannot but wish that these Sermons may come into many hands. And I sincerely pray, that the divine blessing may accompany the reading of them, whether in the closet or the family. They may be peculiarly agreeable to the author's friends at Bristol, whose memories will be refreshed with some of those things which they formerly heard with attention and pleasure; and who were witnesses of his conversation, an amiable example of the virtues, and a living recommendation of the religious principles which he inculcated upon others. But they will be, I think, very acceptable to all serious and well-disposed persons in general.

As some may be desirous to see memoirs of the author, I shall mention briefly the few following particulars:

Mr. Kirby Reyner was born near Wakefield, in Yorkshire. He studied academical learning under Mr. Jollie, at Attercliffe,

* Cordial for Low Spirits, vol. 1, p. 267, 268, Note.

Attercliffe, near Sheffield, in the same county. At his first setting out in the ministry, he was for about four years Assistant in the English Church at Amsterdam. After his return to England, he lived for some time in two respectable families, one in Kent, the other in Cambridgeshire: in all which places he had the opportunity of conversing with some gentlemen of the truest taste for politeness and learning; and Mr. Reyner's conversation was always agreeable to gentlemen of that character. In the year 1721, he settled at Bristol, as Assistant to Mr. William Fisher, pastor of the congregation in Tucker-street. Upon the death of Mr. Fisher, in 1732, Mr. Reyner was chosen to succeed him in the pastoral office; in which station he continued till the fourth day of June, 1744, when he exchanged this world for a better.

NATH. LARDNER.

Hoxton-square, near London,

October 30, 1745.

It may be proper to add to the above brief account, that Mr. Reyner was the grandson of Mr. Joshua Kirby, after whom he received his given name, who was an eminent nonconformist, but a zealous loyalist, and was ejected from Wakefield, where he died June 21, 1676, aged 59, and, being excommunicated, was buried in his own garden. A larger account of him may be seen in the Nonconformist's Memorial, 3d edit. vol. 3, p. 454.

S. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

SIR,

OBSERVING that a "Constant Reader" requests a method of purifying casks, I offer the following for his consideration.

The process of charking fails only in the fire not being able to penetrate into the chafins or chinks of the cask, into which the coopers (to mend bad work) often insert strips of paper, or other substance, to make it water-right, which in time become rotten and offensive: now in order to remedy this, the following is a method found by experience to answer the required purpose:—Into a cask containing a quantity of water (say about two gallons in a hogshhead) put about one-tenth of its weight of sulphuric acid,* and let this be shook about for some time; this is to be poured out, the cask well washed, and then swilled with a few gallons of lime-

water. It were needless to say, that this ought likewise to be washed out.

Sulphur, mixed with a little nitre, burnt in the closed vessel, and then the subsequent process of lime-water, &c. would do, and perhaps as well.

The theory is, that sulphuric acid has the property, when used alone, of charking wood, and when diluted has sufficient strength to destroy must, &c. with the additional advantage of entering into every crevice. The lime in solution seizes any particle of acid which the first washing might leave, and converts it into an insoluble inoffensive neutral salt, such as, if left in the cask, would not in the least injure the most delicate liquor.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. X. Y. Z.

May 20, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT may prove gratifying to the lovers of chemical research, to learn, through the channel of your interesting Publication, that Dr. Gibbes, of Bath, proposes shortly to lay before the public a more complete development of an idea which he has formerly suggested respecting the chemical agency of the two electricities.*

It may not be known to many of your readers, that from a consideration of electric phenomena, especially those displayed by the Galvanic apparatus, Dr. Gibbes has been led to doubt the correctness of some important conclusions which form the basis of the chemical theory of Lavoisier.

The terms oxygene and hydrogen are, like some others used by naturalists, names applied to unknown causes of well-known effects. If these terms were explained to stand for nothing more than a power existing somewhere of producing well defined effects (as the term Magnetism, e. g.) Dr. Gibbes would not be found to differ from Mr. Lavoisier. He would only suggest to what known agents certain results might be attributed. Oxygene and positive electricity might be convertible terms; but Mr. Lavoisier assumes the existence of two substances which cannot be exhibited to any of our senses, by way of explaining phenomena which are more simply explicable by reference to agents, the existence of which is demonstrable to our senses, and which are clearly adequate to the production of every effect.

Lavoisier attributes weight to oxygene,

* See his Treatise on the Bath Waters, Part 2, last leaf.

* Vitriolic acid, or oil of vitriol.

and calls it the ponderable basis of oxygene gas. Dr. Gibbs conceives himself warranted by experiment to say that oxygene gas is produced by the union of positive electricity with water; hydrogen gas by the union of negative electricity with water; and that water uniting in different proportions with the two electricities is the ponderable part of the elastic fluids. It is evident that the wire from the Galvanic pile or trough, which is found to be positively electrified, produces oxygene gas when immersed in water.—The negative wire in similar circumstances produces hydrogen gas. By the positive electricity metals are oxidated: blue vegetable colours are reddened. The acidifying effect of electric commotions in the atmosphere on weak fermented liquors is well known. By the negative electricity the vegetable blue is restored; the oxydated metal revived.

These circumstances, amongst others, lead Dr. Gibbs to conclude, that when hydrogen gas is produced by the affusion of water on red-hot metal, and the metal is at the same time oxydated, a decomposition of fire, rather than of water, has taken place: that the hot metal has parted with negative electricity, which, uniting with a small proportion of the water, has formed hydrogen gas: that a greater proportion of water has united with the positive electricity, and entered as oxygene gas into combination with the metal. When the two gases are inflamed together, the spark attracts to itself, in due proportions, the two electricities contained in the two gases, which unite with explosion, and produce fire. The water with which they were before combined is of course deposited.

It is well known that each of the electricities repels its like: each attracts its opposite. The two electricities are found to reside in almost all substances; perhaps blended in different proportions in all solids and liquids. It is, however, probable, that in the two uniform fluids the electricities are almost, or entirely, distinct. Inflammable substances burn in oxygene gas, not in hydrogen gas: (at least, not in the latter, except under very peculiar circumstances. In Accum's Chemistry, an experiment is mentioned, in which a mixture of sulphur and copper filings was inflamed both in hydrogen gas and in carbonic acid gas). But the reason why, generally speaking, combustion may be effected in the former, and not in the latter, is, no doubt, owing to the prevalence of negative electricity in all

inflammable substances. Thus when a red-hot metal is oxydated by affusion of water, the quantity of hydrogen gas is enormously disproportionate to that of oxygene gas which may be forced from the oxyde. Neither of the gases can be inflamed separately, because fire depends on the union of the two electricities; and such union cannot be effected unless both are present in due proportion.

The separate electricities appear to have some properties which they no longer possess in their united state. They constitute the permanent elasticity of the æiform fluids, which are incompressible by cold, probably by a more perfect union with water, than takes place between fire and water, when expanded as a liquid, or in the form of vapour.

I shall no farther anticipate Dr. Gibbs's development of his theory, which he will no doubt illustrate by a due detail of experiments, shewing, in regard to the principal phenomena of chemistry, that we have abundant evidence of the agency of the two electricities in the production of results attributed to the operation of the hypothetical oxygene and hydrogen; and that the action of the former is distinguishable in, and affords an easy solution of certain phenomena, which the Lavoisierian principles can in no way be applied to explain. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

ZETETES.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION of a PERPETUAL SEA-LOG, invented by MR. GOULD, an AMERICAN.

AN instrument, whereby the velocity of a ship going through the water can be ascertained with precision, is a grand desideratum in nautical affairs.—By the assistance of such an instrument, compared with solar and lunar observations, the exact spot of the globe which a ship occupies may be reduced to a certainty. The common log is acknowledged to be very defective, and inadequate to the purpose. This invention seems to bid fair to give birth to a scheme which will rectify all its errors (except with respect to currents, the effects of which will, however, be considerably diminished); such as the badness of the minute, or half-minute glass; the uncertain length of the log-line, which sometimes stretches considerably; the unskilfulness of the experimenter; and the variable state of the wind, heave of the sea, &c.

The new-invented machine is towed
after

the ship by a line of such convenient length, as, due regard being paid to the velocity of the ship and roughness of the sea, it is kept clear of the ship's wake, and always under water. It is very portable (weighing about three pounds,) and durable; not liable to be disordered; easily understood, and regular and accurate in its performance. It is perpetual in its motion, and need only be taken in for inspection at the commencement of each new course. It exhibits, at one view, any distance from one-tenth part of a mile to one thousand miles, by means of four indices, or hands, which move round graduated circles, and shew the distance as a clock does time.

The construction of it is as follows:—A brass cylinder is prepared, three inches in diameter, and ten inches in length. This cylinder is guarded at the fore end, to prevent the entrance of sea-weed, and other improper substances, by a net-work of brass wire, terminating in a common centre, at which is placed the ring through which the rope or tow-line is passed. The interstices of the net-work are sufficiently wide to admit the free entrance of the current of water through the cylinder. In the centre of the cylinder is suspended a wheel, constructed of brass, with three or more vanes, so as to revolve about its axis freely, and is acted upon by the water on the same principle as wind acts on the sails of a windmill. The column of water which passes through this cylinder is always in exact proportion to the velocity of the ship. The angle with which the wheel presents itself to the course of the water may be increased or diminished at pleasure; which furnishes means to regulate the instrument to the true distance with great ease. This wheel, being regulated so as to revolve about its axis twice in each rood, communicates motion to six small strong brass wheels, the four last of which move indices round gradual circles, and at all times give the ship's distance by inspection. The machine is preserved in a horizontal position by a small brass plate, adjusted to the hind part by screws for that purpose. The first wheel next to the forty has ninety six teeth, the second has thirty-six, the four others have six teeth each. The pinions have all six leaves, except the first, which has eight.

The expence attending this new invention (from the very high price of workmanship, and particularly in the mathematical branch, in the United States) is the reason why, although it has been tried

on board several ships, and the utility of it generally acknowledged, it has not yet been brought into universal use. The price of an instrument is there fifty dollars, although from the simplicity of the works, there is no doubt but one of superior workmanship may be afforded in Britain for about two guineas. The invention is certainly liable to great improvements; and, as this nation spares no expence in maritime affairs, it may be worthy the attention of men of science in that branch.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I THINK there can be no doubt, that the verb *ἀντιπαύω*, in Homer's *Iliad*, lib. 2. v. 135, alluded to by your Correspondent, Mr. Singleton, is plural. The rule by which neuter substantives of the plural number govern verbs in the singular, though pretty general, is by no means universal. Dr. Huntingford, the present Bishop of Gloucester, in his "Introduction to the Writing of Greek," says, "Nouns plural, of the neuter gender, are often found with verbs singular;" and it would not, I apprehend, be difficult to select passages from Grecian authors, in which a different construction is given.

Allow me to request some of your Correspondents to inform me, through the medium of the Monthly Magazine, what are the titles of Cragius's and Grævius's Compilations on the Antiquities of Greece, and which are the best editions of those works?—I have for some time endeavoured to procure them, but my labour has hitherto proved fruitless, and without effect. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

JOHN ROBINSON.

Ravenstonedale, June 1, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Monthly Magazine for April 1802, page 262, mention is made of a Memoir by Citizen Darcet, Member of the Lyceum of Arts at Paris, upon the making of paints fit for all the purposes to which oil-paint is applied, and without any of its inconveniences.

Having experienced many of the unpleasant consequences of using oil-paint, I was much pleased upon reading this Notice, and applied to M. de Boffe to procure the Memoir from Paris. His Correspondent in answer informed him, that he had seen M. Darcet, and enquired of him respecting the Memoir. M. Darcet assured M. de Boffe's Correspondent, that

it must have been a mistake that his name appeared to the Notice of the Memoir, as he had never written upon the subject, and referred him to Citizen Anthony De Vaux, who had published an Essay upon a substitute for oil-paints. This Essay by M. De Vaux is given by Mr. Nicholson in his Journal No. 56, for 1801.—I procured it, and found it differed very little from the formula given by you, under the Notice of M. Darcet's Memoir.—According to De Vaux's direction I prepared some of it; its unctuous feel and appearance gave me reason to expect that it would answer my expectations; my disappointment was great, indeed, when, upon trial, I found it did not adhere to the board upon which it was applied any better than common whitewash. I have kept it in a pot a considerable time, in hopes that age might have some effect upon its properties, but to no good purpose; it adheres so loosely to the surface, that a slight rub removes it.

Considering it probable that some of the readers of your valuable Magazine may have made use of these substitutes, I beg leave to ask them respecting their success, and if they have kept to the preparation given in the Essay, or made any alteration therein, and the result of the trial.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. J. C.
20th May, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a tour which I lately took through Scotland, when I arrived at its capital, the first object which particularly attracted my eyes, was a man, tall and stout; he carried a coiled rope over his shoulder, with an old cannon bullet fastened to one end, and the head of a large Turk's-head brush, likewise fastened to the rope, about the distance of two feet from the bullet; his appearance was not so smutty as a chimney sweeper, but more like those who deal in charcoal; I heard the cry of Sweep, sweep! but did not observe that it came from him. On enquiry of my landlord, he informed me that he was a chimney-sweeper, and that none but men were employed for that purpose there. He also informed me, that they first make fast a cloth at the bottom, to prevent the foot from flying over the room, and then proceeding to the top of the chimney, through a trap-door, which all the houses in that city have. He lets down gently that end of the rope to which the bullet and the

brush is suspended, a few yards, and then alternately works it up and down, till it reaches the bottom; and when this operation has been twice performed from top to bottom, the chimney is completely swept. When a chimney is on fire, the sweeper can extinguish it in an instant; nor is he, like the poor boys, exposed to the least danger. This, Mr. Editor, is the practice, I am told, all over Scotland; and if you think fit to publish this article in the Monthly Magazine, I make no doubt but many persons in London, and many other places in England, will readily give it a trial, who never heard of this mode of sweeping chimnies before. The various machines which have been lately exhibited before a Committee of the Society of Arts, and likewise before a Committee of the Society for ameliorating the Condition of the Sweeping-boys, and, if possible, of doing away the necessity of employing them altogether, have all, after a full and fair investigation, failed of their intention. This is the more to be lamented, as many of them have bestowed much time and labour, and have been at the expence of suing out patents to secure their invention. Theory, when put to the test, is too often found at a great distance from practice; all their machines are alike in one instance; they are planned to sweep from below; but the objections to this mode appear much greater than that already mentioned, to begin from above: the Gentlemen were decidedly of one opinion, that none of the inventions were calculated to answer the end proposed, so as to meet with their recommendation and patronage, and that the *desideratum* so much to be desired still remained in a state of suspense.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. B. W.
Bishopsgate Without, May 19, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A Correspondent of the Monthly Magazine would like to know if the ingenious illustrator of Sterne has seen a little book published in 1657, by Humphrey Monley in St. Paul's Church-yard, with the following title: "The Life of a Satirical Puppy called Nim, who worrieth all those Satyrists he knowes, and barks at the rest." Dr. Ferriar has not quoted it; and it contains very many passages from which the elegant Sentimentalist has evidently profited, while the whole style is more like the origin of Sterne's manner, than that of Burton, Rabelais,

belais, Bouchet, or any other writer mentioned in the "Illustrations."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
BEING a short time since in the neighbourhood of Hornchurch, in Essex, about sixteen miles from London, I took a walk into the village cemetery; I at length arrived at the church porch, against the door of which was fastened the following written notice, which, from motives of curiosity, I was prompted to copy verbatim. Being a constant reader of your instructive and amusing pages, I take the liberty of sending it for the entertainment and edification of such as may not have had the gratification of perusing it; and am, Sir, your's, &c. OBSERVATOR.

Whereas several persons who attend the Independent Meeting-house at Upminster, through ignorance of the twenty-seventh canon of the Church of England, may present themselves to receive the Sacrament in the parish-church of Hornchurch, I beg leave to inform them, that agreeable to my duty and canonical oath, I shall be obliged to refuse their communication with my regular parishioners at that sacred rite; and I give this public notice, to prevent any indecent contention upon the subject, being fully persuaded that no one who for scruple of conscience frequents the teaching of any Dissenter from the establishment, can, with a sincere and honest heart, desire to participate in that sacred office called the Communion of Christ's body and blood, according to the ceremonies of our Apostolic Church, which they commonly and notoriously deprave by separating from it in its liturgical service, and favouring schismatics by their countenance of a convention not acknowledged by that very church in which they were baptized. (Signed)

W. H. REYNELL, Vicar."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
A FRIEND to the memory of the late Mr. Smeaton, wishes to be informed when it is likely the second volume of his "Reports" will make its appearance.

The first, valuable as it is for the practical science therein contained, is yet imperfect by the want of the engravings, which the Committee of Civil Engineers promised to supply with the second volume.

He is unwilling to attribute its not forthcoming to a want of sale for the former volume; or should it prove so, that can only have arisen from the imperfect state in which it is published; or from the public not being properly made sensible of the great mass of important information it contains.

He trusts the Committee will yet keep their promise in publishing the second volume; or that they will, at any rate, furnish the purchasers of the first with the engravings necessary to complete it.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

June 4th, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to the enquiries of Ignorans, p. 403, respecting the origin of April-fool's day, and why the feast of St. Valentine is selected by lovers to make known their affections, accept the following:

The first of April is generally called All-fool's day, a corruption, it should seem, of Auld, i. e. Old-fool's-day; accordingly in the ancient Roman Calendar, we find this observation: "The feast of Old-fools is removed to this day," (November the first). This (Old-fools) seems to denote it to be a different day from the "Feast of Fools," which was held on the first of January, of which a particular description may be found in Du Cange's learned Glossary in *Verbo Kalende*.

All our antiquaries are silent concerning the first of April. It owes its beginning probably to a removal, which was of frequent use in the crowded Roman Calendar. "There is nothing hardly (says the author of an Essay to Retrieve the Ancient Celtic) that will bear a clearer demonstration than that the primitive Christians, by way of conciliating the Pagans to a better worship, humoured their prejudices, by yielding to a conformity of names, and even of customs, where they did not essentially interfere with the fundamentals of the Gospel doctrine. This was done in order to quiet their possession, and to secure their tenure: an admirable expedient, and extremely fit, in those barbarous times, to prevent the people from returning to their old religion. Amongst these, in imitation of the Roman *Saturnalia*, was the *Festum Fatuorum*, when part of the jollity of the season was a burlesque election of a mock pope, mock cardinals, mock bishops, attended with a thousand ridiculous and indecent

decent ceremonies, gambols, and antics, such as singing and dancing in the churches, in lewd attitudes, to ludicrous anthems, all allusively to the exploded pretensions of the Druids, whom these sports were calculated to expose to scorn and derision. This Feast of Fools (adds the same writer) had its designed effect, and contributed more perhaps to the extermination of those heathens, than all the collateral aids of fire and sword, neither of which were spared in the persecution of them. The continuance of customs (especially droll ones, which suit the gross taste of the multitude) after the original cause of them has ceased, is a great but no uncommon absurdity."

Our epithet of Old Fools (in the northern and old English *auld*) does not ill accord with the pictures of Druids transmitted to us. The united appearances of age, sanctity, and wisdom, which these ancient priests assumed, doubtless contributed not a little to the deception of the people. The Christian teachers, in their labours to undeceive the fettered multitudes, would probably spare no pains to pull off the mask from these venerable hypocrites, and point out to their converts that age was not always synonymous with wisdom; that youth was not the peculiar period of folly, but that with young ones there were also old (*auld*) fools.—See Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, 8vo. 1777, p. 398.

In one of the volumes of the *Asiatic Researches*, there is, I think, mention made of a similar feast of fools, still celebrated amongst the Hindoos, and attended exactly with the same whimsical circumstances as are observed with us on the first of April.

Mr. Wheatley, in his "Illustration of the Common Prayer," p. 61, says, that "St. Valentine was a man of most admirable parts, and so famous for his love and charity, that the custom of chusing Valentines upon his festival (which is still practised) took its rise from thence."—This explication, however, it must be owned, is exceedingly strained and obscure. Perhaps it may be illustrated a little, by considering, that, as by the Romish canons marriages were prohibited during Lent, and as Valentine's day formerly happened nearest the commencement of that season of austerity, the young men and maidens exchanged love-tokens as pledges of their sincerity and intention to unite in the bonds of wedlock when the days of restriction should be ended.

Mr. Brand observes on this subject, that "Birds are said to choose their mates about this time of the year, and probably from thence came the custom of young persons chusing Valentines, or special loving friends, on that day: this is the commonly received opinion. I rather incline (says he) to controvert this, supposing it to be the remains of an ancient superstition in the Church of Rome on this day, of choosing patrons for the year ensuing, and that because ghosts * were thought to walk on the night of this day, or about this time."

Chaucer, however, seems to have held the opinion here controverted. The old bard thus explains the statute for observing Valentine's day:

Nature the Vicare of the Almighty Lord,
That hote, colde, hevie, light, moist, and drie
Hath knit, by even number of accord,
In easie voice, began to speak and say:
Foules take hede of my sentence I pray,
And for your own ease, in fordering off your
 need,
As fast as I may speak, I will me speed.
Ye know well, how on St. Valentine's
 day,
By my statute, and through my governaunce,
Ye doe these your makes, and after the
 away
With hem, as I pricke you with pleasance,
I am, Sir, your's, &c.

J. WATKINS.

London, June 4, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I READ with astonishment, in a late Catalogue of Books, the following article:—"Emma; or, the Foundling of the Wood, by Miss Brooke, daughter of the late Henry Brooke, Author of the *Fool of Quality*, &c."—Now, Sir, as I had the pleasure of a long and close intimacy with Miss Brooke, which continued to the time of her death in 1793, I could very safely assert that *she never wrote one line of the novel in question*. However, I think it more respectful to the memory of the deceased, and to the public, to call on the Editor to declare, through the channel of your Magazine, the authority on which he has ascribed *Emma* to Miss Brooke.

W. J.

Dublin, June 3, 1803.

* This appears from an observation on the 14th of February, in the Old Romish Calendar:

"Manes noctes vagari creduntur."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
H^AVING often heard you express disgust at a crowded church-yard, and your approbation of those secluded spots which are sometimes reserved by the proprietor of ornamented grounds, as a repository for the dead, I take up my pen with pleasure, to relate an accidental discovery, much in unison with your feelings on this subject.

You remember Rusticus, the friend and companion of our early years: I lately spent most agreeably a few days in his hospitable retirement. One evening, while walking amidst his extensive plantations, accident led us to a retired spot, where the shades were darker and thicker than those of the surrounding woodlands. On enquiring the reason why these thickets had been so carefully guarded from the ravages of the axe, the countenance of my friend altered, a tear stole down his cheeks, he grasped my hand, and with expressive silence pointed to a small stone half concealed by the underwood, which I immediately perceived by its inscription had been placed there to protect the remains of his venerable parent.

There is something in this idea which corresponds with my own feelings. When I walk amidst the woods and groves which have been reared and fostered by my own care, there is a pleasing melancholy in the thought of reposing beneath their protecting shade, when the hand that planted them lives no more.

How different an asylum to that* with which the crowded church-yard presents us; where the avarice of the living confines within narrow limits the repository of the dead; where the confused medley of graves seems like the wild arrangement of some awful convulsion of the earth. Humanity recoils at the thought of lying down amidst so confused a multitude, and sighs for a peaceful grave!

Talk not of consecrated ground!—The beneficence of my Creator is as extensive as the circle of the universe; nor can a spot be found which does not bear the impress of his providential care and kind regard.

A. WILKINSON, M. D.

White Webb Farm, Enfield Chase.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE unfortunate death of the Persian Ambassador to the Government of Bombay, superseded at the time when the intelligence of this was received, all curiosity and enquiries respecting circumstances which might have otherwise engaged the public attention. The following account of the ceremonies of respect with which he was with the utmost propriety received, lately transmitted to us from a Correspondent at Bombay, may perhaps afford a moment's amusement to some of our readers.

The Ambassador Hadjee Khebel Khan, after having been daily expected, at length arrived, and waited on board three days, in the space of which time all the principal inhabitants of Bombay went and paid their respects to him, on doing which there was an appropriate number of guns fired at the said boats reaching the ship and at their departure. I thus they kept visiting him till the morning of his intended landing, and which took place on Saturday as follows:—The Persian Ambassador in a King's boat richly decorated, in which the Secretary and Persian interpreter also were; six or seven other boats decorated in rather an inferior style, with his attendants, and a separate boat with the garrison band playing all the time the procession passed the Company's ships, Cornwallis and Bombay frigates, which ships saluted him with eighteen guns each. They then passed his Majesty's ship *Chiffone*, which ship also saluted her as she above; but how shall I describe the horrid noise that almost broke the drumsticks of our ears when they came to the landing-place; it was as bad as *Don Quixote's* being infested by the devils when he went to visit his *Dulcinea*. Such noise never I believe was before heard. Four men (Persians) with long bugle horns, blowing with all their might and main, announced his Excellency's landing, where he was met by three of the first gentlemen of the Establishment, and passed through long rows of soldiers, who were all present and fallen in so as to form a line on each side for him to pass through; the garrison band playing the whole time till he got to the house appropriated for his use.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Authentic PARTICULARS of the PRODUCE, and TRADE of ST. DOMINGO.

(Translated from the French).

THIS island is one of the largest of the Leeward Islands, belongs wholly to the French since the cession of the Spanish part of it to France by the King of Spain, at the Treaty of *Utrecht*, 4th Thermidor, third year of the French Republic (July 22, 1795). It is one of the richest

richest and finest colonies possessed by the Europeans in the West Indies.

It is situated between the seventeenth and twenty-first degrees north latitude; and the sixty-ninth degree, twenty minutes, and seventy-sixth degree, twenty minutes, west longitude.

Its length is one hundred and sixty leagues, its mean breadth thirty, and its circumference three hundred and sixty, without comprehending the bays and inlets.

Christopher Columbus discovered it in 1493, on the 6th of December, and gave it the name of Hispaniola, or Little Spain.

It was not till the year 1630, that the French made some settlements on the northern coast of this island. In 1698, they made others on the southern coast, and gradually extended them towards the west, and throughout the whole of what is called the French part of St. Domingo. The entire possession of the island was ceded to them, as already observed, in 1795, by the court of Spain.

The first French settlers in St. Domingo, in 1630, came from St. Christopher's, whence they had been expelled. They were adventurers, who, uniting with others of the same description, and consisting of individuals of all nations, settled at first at the island of Tortuga, whence they were also driven, and whither they returned several times. Their first occupation was the hunting of cattle, with which the island was overspread, since first imported by the Spaniards, and to cruise upon the navigators of all nations, principally those of Spain, of whom they were the scourge during forty years. They were in fact the Barbary Corsairs of the West Indies. They were long known by the name of Buccaneers and Privateers, men of a daring and ferocious spirit, whose dreadful exploits filled with consternation the West India Islands and all the American Seas. Dageron, sent by France to govern the island of St. Domingo, employed the influence he had obtained by his virtues and talents in civilizing these Barbarians, and directing their activity to a profitable cultivation of the island. They were the first who cleared the land, and laid the foundation of the progressive prosperity of that noble colony.

Dageron did not live long enough to perfect what he had begun; and the colony languished till 1722. Every species of culture had, however, been undertaken; the sugar cane had been brought from Mexico; the cacao-tree had been planted by Dageron. But the commerce of this

new colony was fettered by exclusive companies, which, seeking only the means of enriching themselves, threw languor and discouragement upon the enterprizes of the colonists.

It was at length in the fore-mentioned year freed from this servitude; and since that epoch, the colony has risen gradually to a state of prosperity unknown in any other establishment of that nature.

Well are the calamities known with which the new systems, or, to speak more truly, the cruel passions engendered by politics, have afflicted St. Domingo. It is now nearly ten years since this unhappy colony has been delivered up to all the confusions of anarchy. Matters were at length carried to such extremity, that powerful armies were needed to bring back to subordination and labour two hundred thousand Negroes armed by fury and despair.

But so powerful is the consciousness of the necessity of order, so strong the natural propensity of mankind to subordination and labour, that, ere long, St. Domingo will recover, if not all, at least a great proportion, of its former splendour; unless through a fatality that seems to lead astray the French ministry, ever since the date of the Revolution, the superior and subaltern administrators of that colony should consist of men, whose good intentions and zeal cannot make up for their want of those talents and abilities that are requisite for the government of mankind, and the administering of the police. Hitherto, however, the choice made by the ruling powers seems to be promising; and Europe, as well as France, has applauded the courage, firmness, moderation, and spirit of equity, displayed by General Leclerc throughout his conduct and operations at St. Domingo.

It not being the purpose of this performance, to enter into any length of historical details concerning persons and transactions in this colony, we shall close that subject with what has already been said, and proceed to what relates to its description, its culture, its population, and commerce.

Long will the distinction remain between the French and the Spanish Part of St. Domingo. First, on account of the difference between them in manners, language, and habits; secondly, a like distance subsists in their respective cultivation, produce, and soil, and in the modes and channels of trade; thirdly, the Spanish Part is not so well-known and frequented by the French as the other.

For these reasons, we shall divide into two sections what we propose to say concerning St. Domingo: the first shall treat of the French, the second of the Spanish Part.

FRENCH PART OF ST. DOMINGO.

In order to render instructive what we have to say concerning this part, we shall give a description of the places most noted for trade, accompanied with some particulars relating to the progress of commerce, culture, and population in that part. This method seems preferable to a mere nomenclature, which approaches possibly nearer to the analytic form, but does not, in our opinion, appear equally adapted to the subject we are treating of.

The French Division of St. Domingo may be distributed into three parts, the North, West, and South.

In the Southern Parts is the Canton of Jacquemel, comprising the sub-divisions of Jaconel, and the Cayes of Jacquemel and Baynel. This canton stretches along a coast thirty-six leagues in length, but extends not far into the land, and is very unequal in breadth. It is one of the least wealthy portions of the island, stoney, mountainous, and exposed to droughts. It contained, however, before the Revolution, nearly sixty plantations of coffee, one hundred and twenty-nine of indigo, eighty-nine of cotton, three of cacao, and one of sugar.

Next is the Canton of St. Louis, wherein are the sub-divisions of St. Louis, Aquin, Cavaillon, and Fonds des Negres. It lies to the west of the canton of Jacquemel. In it are cultivated indigo, coffee, and cotton. It extends about twenty-four leagues on the sea-shore, and from two to nine into the land. It contained, before the insurrection of the Negroes, thirty-two plantations of sugar, thirty-nine of coffee, twenty-eight of cotton, two hundred and fifty-seven of indigo, two of cacao, and eighteen guildiveries. The produce of this canton is shipped off at St. Louis.

St. Louis is a settlement with a very good harbour for ships of the line. The circumjacent lands are fertile, and mostly laid out in sugar and indigo. The sub-division of St. Louis is watered by the river of that name, which contributes to the fertilization of its soil.

The sub-division of Cavaillon extends only three leagues along the coast, but reaches nearly nine in-land. It is intersected by a river liable to overflowings. Two leagues from its mouth is a port, where the produce of this sub-division is

shipped, consisting of sugar, indigo, coffee, and cotton.

The plain of Cayes, in the canton of that name, lying west of the preceding, possesses an excellent soil, and affords the primest productions; the rains are more copious in this than in the other cantons; and it has, moreover, three rivers for the watering the plantations.

There were, in the plain of Cayes, and the subdivision of Torbeck, in 1788, one hundred and ten plantations of sugar, (twenty-four of which were of clayed, and eighty-six of raw sugars) sixty-nine plantations of coffee, seventy-six of cotton, one hundred and seventy-five of indigo, two of cacao, and eight guildiveries.

The Cantons of Tiburon and Coteaux occupy twelve leagues of coast, and reach from two to five in land.

Tiburon terminates the coast of St. Domingo, on the western extremity of the southern part of the island. The road off this port is not considered sufficiently safe against tempestuous weather.

The Cantons of Tiburon and Coteaux had, in 1788, two plantations of sugar, twenty-four of coffee, twelve of cotton, one hundred and sixty-nine of indigo, and four of cacao.

The expression of—West of the Colony—is sometimes applied to that part which is opposite to the southern coast, in the peninsula that begins on the east at the cantons of Jacquemel and Great Goave, and ends at Cape Tiburon; but this expression seems to be very ill applied.

Following the coast from east to west, and proceeding northwards in this part of the island, we come to the Canton of Jeremy, and its sub-divisions of Jeremy, and Cape Dame-Mary, containing together, at the last-mentioned date, eight plantations of sugar, one hundred and five of coffee, thirty of cotton, forty-four of indigo, one of cacao, and six guildiveries.

Next follow the cantons of Great and Little Goave, Anse-a-veau, and Petit Trou, richly productive, and extending upwards of twenty leagues along the coast, with an inland breadth of five or six. It is chiefly at Little Goave, that the produce of this part of the colony is shipped for The Cape, or for Europe.

Anse-a-veau and Petit Trou contained, in 1783, seventeen plantations of sugar, eleven of coffee, seven of cotton, one hundred and eighty-four of indigo, one of cacao, and seven guildiveries.

Little Goave and Great Goave had, at the same date, twenty-five plantations of sugar, fifty-two of coffee, twenty-five of

cotton, thirty-one of indigo, two of cacao, and eleven guildiveries.

The dependencies of the canton of Léogane are considerable and rich. In 1788, they contained twenty-seven plantations of clayed, and thirty-nine of raw sugars, fifty-eight of coffee, eighteen of cotton, seventy-eight of indigo, one of cacao, and twenty-five guildiveries.

The seat of government before the insurrection was at Port-au-Prince. The canton of this name had several subdivisions. Those that were called Croix des Bouquets, Port-au-Prince, and the Plain of Cul-de-sac, contained altogether, in 1788, one hundred and forty plantations of sugar (sixty-five of which were of clayed, and seventy-five of raw, sugars) one hundred and fifty-one of coffee, twenty-two of cotton, fifteen of indigo, one of cacao, and twenty-nine guildiveries.

Mirebalais, a subdivision of the canton of Port-au-Prince, had, at that date, three plantations of sugar, twenty-seven of coffee, nineteen of cotton, three hundred and twenty-two of indigo, and two of cacao.

Les Vases and Les Ascatraies had eleven plantations of clayed, and thirty-six of raw, sugar, sixty-two of coffee, twenty-four of cotton, forty-eight of indigo, and fourteen guildiveries.

The canton of which St. Mark is the principal place, and that where its produce is shipped off, is the last that belongs to the French western part of St. Domingo.

It comprehends the subdivisions of St. Mark, Les Verrets, Petite Rivière, and Gonaïves, containing altogether forty-three plantations of sugar (twenty-two of clayed, twenty-one of raw, sugars), two hundred and ninety-eight of coffee, three hundred and fifteen of cotton, one thousand one hundred and eighty-four of indigo, one of cacao, and ten guildiveries.

The western part of St. Domingo is separated from the northern by the Mole of St. Nicholas, which lies partly on both. At its extremity is a fine harbour, safe and commodious. "Nature (says the Abbé Raynal) in placing it opposite to the Point of Cape Maisy, in the island of Cuba, seems to have intended it for the most important post for the facilitating of navigation in the American Seas. The entrance of its bay is 1450 toises wide; the road conducts into the harbour, and the harbour into the basin, which appears to have been made purposely for the careening of vessels. It has not the inconvenience of ports enclosed on every side.

Though lying open to the west and north, the winds from those quarters cannot disturb or delay any business carried on in the harbour."

At some distance from the port, but within the district of the Mole, stands the town of Bombardopolis. The employment of the inhabitants is to raise provisions, fruits, and pulse, for the use of the shipping in the harbour; they cultivate also a little coffee and cotton for the European market.

The Cantons of the Mole and Bombardopolis contained, in 1788, thirty-one plantations of coffee, fourteen of cotton, fifteen of indigo, and four guildiveries.

The Canton of Port de Paix, containing the subdivisions of Port de Paix, St. Louis, Jean Rabel, Gros-Morne, and Port à Piment, had, at that time, eight plantations of sugar, two hundred and eighteen of coffee, nine of cotton, three hundred and sixty-nine of indigo, eighteen of cacao, and four guildiveries.

The Cape has in its precinct several cantons, namely, Ports Margot and Limbé, which then contained twenty-five plantations of sugar, two hundred and seventy-two of coffee, five of cotton, eleven of indigo, one of cacao, and seven guildiveries.

Those of Plaisance and Borgne had three hundred and twenty-four plantations of coffee, two of cotton, and four of indigo.

Those of Dondon and Marmalade had two hundred and sixteen plantations of coffee, one of cotton, one of cacao, and one guildivory.

That of the Cape and its dependencies had one plantation of sugar, two of coffee, and three guildiveries.

Those of Morne Rouge, Petite Anse, Plaine-du-Nord, and Lacul, had seventy plantations of sugar (of which sixty-one were of clayed, and nine of raw, sugar) thirty-seven of coffee, one of cotton, eleven of indigo, and nine guildiveries.

Those of Grande Rivière and of Quartier Morne had thirty-six plantations of sugar (thirty-five of clayed, and one of raw, sugars) two hundred and fifty-five of coffee, two of cotton, one of indigo, five of cacao, and five guildiveries.

Those of Ecrevisses, Moka, Cotelettes, St. Susan, Roëvux, Boisdélance, and Limonade, had thirty-six plantations of sugar, three of cotton, and three guildiveries.

The canton of Fort Dauphin, a place for shipping like the Cape, had, in its precinct, the following subdivisions—Terrier Rouge, Letrou, Fondblancs, and Jacquesy, containing altogether, at that time,

time, fifty-seven plantations of sugar (fifty-six of clayed, and one of raw, sugars), one hundred and twenty-three of coffee, one of cotton, thirty-seven of indigo, and five guildiveries.

Those of Marie Baroux and Fort Dauphin had thirty-six plantations of sugar (twenty nine of clayed, and seven of raw, sugars) seventy-one of coffee, two of cotton, ten of indigo, and four guildiveries.

That of Lavalier or Anaminthe had twenty-seven plantations of sugar (twenty-five of clayed, and two of raw, sugars) one hundred and fifty-one of coffee, two of indigo, and four guildiveries.

The plain of the Cape is undoubtedly the most productive and rich part of the colony. It is about twenty leagues in length, and about four or five in breadth. Few countries are better watered, yet there is not a river for a sloop to go higher up inland than three miles. All this extensive tract is intersected with roads in straight lines, bordered with hedges and lemon-trees. This country produces a greater quantity of sugar, and of a better quality than any other in America.

The harbour of the Cape is excellently situated for the reception of vessels coming from Europe. Those of the greatest, as well as of the smallest, burthen lie there safely and commodiously. It is open only to the north-eastern wind, but without danger from it, the entrance being strowed with reefs, that break the violence of the waves.

On summing up the riches above enumerated, their totality amounted, in the year 1788, to seven hundred and ninety-two plantations of sugar (four hundred and fifty-one of clayed, and three hundred and forty-one of raw, sugars) two hundred and eighty-one of coffee, seven hundred and five of cotton, three thousand and ninety-seven of indigo, sixty-nine of cacao, and one hundred and seventy-three guildiveries.

Before we proceed to further considerations on the French Part of St. Domingo, it must be previously noticed, that there may be some difference between the accounts we have given of the settlements in that colony, and those given by others at the same period; but this difference cannot be considerable, and alters nothing in the consequences to be deduced from either.

We must acknowledge, at the same time, that this statement is taken from the Descriptive Summary inserted at the conclusion of his Account of the Finances of this Island, in 1788, drawn up by M.

Barbé Marbois, formerly Intendant of St. Domingo, and now in the Administration of the National Revenue.

Without taking upon us to vouch for its exactness, we are confident, however, that it deserves more credit than the generality of those that have been published on the same subject.

Some of these are indeed so obscure and contradictory, that it is impossible to deduce any clear calculations from them. They differ from each other, in their estimates, to the amount of ten, fifteen, and twenty millions. Each writer and speculator increases or diminishes them, in order to prove one thing or another. In a word, they are not to be understood.

It is therefore rendering a service to readers, to spare them the tedious discussion of such matters.

In the opinion of some, there are only 771,275 carreaux occupied in the colony. Its surface, however, is equal to 1700 square leagues, of twenty-five to a degree; which give 5,207,524 square toises.

The carreau has 350 feet on each side, which gives 3405 square toises of surface. The French part of St. Domingo consists, therefore, of 2,601,000 carreaux.

Thus, that part which is occupied, and of account, is to the whole surface as 771,275 are to 2,601,000, or as three are to ten.

It is computed, that this extent of ground contains 1134 square leagues, or 1,733,490 carreaux of mountains; the 566 square leagues, or 867,510 remaining carreaux, consist of plains.

From this latter proportion must be deducted the towns, villages, roads, rivers, marshes, and barren lands, making a third; which leaves 378 square leagues, or 578,340 carreaux for cultivation.

M. De Marbois, in his Statement for 1788, carries the extent of cultivated lands to 570,210 carreaux.

He computes the number of black slaves, at that time, at 405,528.

The number of Whites at St. Domingo, which, in 1775, amounted to 32,600; amounted, in 1788, to no more than 27,717, of which number 14,571 were men, 4482 were women, and 8664 were children.

There were 21,308 freed men and women, among whom the latter were somewhat more numerous; but, of the 405,528 black slaves, 174,971 were men, and only 138,800 were women, and 91,793 were children.

Mr. Page, in his Treatise on Political Economy, and the Trade of the Colonies, printed

printed in 1802, enters into a calculation, the result of which is, that the labour of a Negro at St. Domingo, gives an annual produce of 398 livres, but that of a Negro at Jamaica no more than 192.

It follows also from several data and computations in his performance, that the mean produce of a carreau of sugar is 3489 pounds weight of raw sugar.

The mean produce of a carreau, planted with coffee, at St. Domingo, is, according to the same, 2500 pounds weight.

His calculation of the revenue arising from a sugar-plantation at St. Domingo, of 100 carreaux of land, is as follows:

One hundred carreaux of land make 340,500 toises, laid out in the following manner:

	Carreaux
In Savannas, for buildings, pasture, and cattle	10½
In provision grounds for Negroes	4
In plantations of bananas, &c.	5½
In guinea-grass for cattle	3½
In sugar plantations	67
In roads and partitions, consisting partly of land planted with provisions	5½
Total of the land thus laid out	100

This quantity of land, which is supposed to be of the second rate, costs, at St. Domingo, 3000 livres currency the carreau; or, 2000 French livres, at the exchange of thirty three and a half per cent. amounting altogether to 200,000 French livres.

	Livres.
Value of buildings and furniture upon such a plantation	100,000
Sixteen oxen, at 250 livres a head	4,000
One hundred and five mules, at 480 livres a head	50,400
Two hundred Negroes, at 2000 livres a head	400,000
Working-tools, harness, &c.	6,000
Total value	560,400

The produce of such a plantation is of 450,000 pounds weight of sugar, which, at thirty livres the hundred, make 135,000 livres; 150,000 weight of molasses, at twelve livres the hundred, make 18,000 livres; total of the produce 153,000 livres.

According to a similar statement of the expences of a plantation at Jamaica, the same author observes, that, in this latter Island, a plantation of 6000 thousand

toises of land, and cultivated by 250 Negroes, produces only 240,000 weight of sugar, value 72,000 livres; while, at St. Domingo, a plantation of 340,500 toises of land, cultivated by 200 Negroes, produces 450,000 weight of sugar, which, sold at the same price as the Jamaica sugars, are worth 153,000 livres.

Thus, it appears, that the gross produce of a plantation of a hundred carreaux of land at St. Domingo, is 153,000 livres. From this must be deducted, 1. the maintenance of the Negroes, which amounts to little, as it is customary to allot to each of them a portion of land to cultivate; 2. the salaries of the inspectors of the Negroes; 3. taxes; 4. the replacing of the loss of Negroes and cattle through mortality, keeping of the buildings in repair, &c. Calculating these expences at 54,754 livres annually, and deducting them from 153,000 livres, there remain 98,246 livres, which constitute an interest of twelve and two-thirds per cent. on the capital, and 480 livres a head for Negroes.

It is materially conducive to the knowledge of the subject of which we are treating, to be acquainted with the pecuniary amount of the productions of this colony. By the light which it throws on the state of its trade, the importance of such a colony to the power that possesses it is completely apparent.

Here follows, therefore, an estimate for the year 1788, of the proportional value of St. Domingo, in the commerce carried on by France:

Statement of the Sales of the Productions of St. Domingo, for the Year 1788.

Sugar, clayed and raw, 163,405,500 pounds weight, sold in France for nine sous eight deniers a pound—78,979,000 livres.

Coffee 68,151,000 pounds weight of, at nine sous, nine deniers a pound—33,230,000 livres.

Cotton 6,289,000 pounds weight, at 200 livres a hundred—12,572,000 livres.

Indigo 930,000 pounds weight, at eight livres fourteen sous the pound, 8,091,000 livres.

Cacao, 150,000 pounds weight, at fifteen sous the pound, 112,000 livres.

Molasses, 34,453,000 pounds weight, at six livres the hundred, 2,067,000 livres.

Caret, 5500 pounds weight, at twelve livres the pound, 66,000 livres.

Leathers, 13,000 pounds weight, at nineteen livres two sous the piece, 180,000 livres.

Wood for dying and other uses, 1,800,000 pounds weight, at twelve livres ten sous the hundred, 225,000 livres.

The whole of the above articles amounts to an exportation of 275,300,000 pounds weight of commodities, the sale of which produced 135,768,000 livres French money.

In the enumeration of this value, neither rocco nor canepecier are included, nor several other commodities that are not liable to the duties on exportation. Their quantity is therefore unknown to those employed in the collection of those duties.

The commodities imported into St. Domingo, in exchange for the above, are either territorial productions of the provisional kind, such as flour, meat, and liquors, or instruments of agriculture, and articles of furniture and of dress.

According to the spirit of colonial government, none but Frenchmen are allowed to carry to the French colonies any articles of industry; but, by the Consular Decree of the 4th Messidor, 10th year, foreigners are permitted to import several commodities and other articles necessary for subsistence, and for the labours of the field.

Here follows a list of the principal articles in the assortment of the cargoes shipped from France for St. Domingo.

Flour, salt-beef, bacon, or salt-pork, wines from Bourdeaux and other places, salt-butter, beer, cyder, and other drinks, liqueurs and fruits preserved in brandy, oil of olives, soap, tallow, wax-candles, salt fish, cod, and live-stock.

French and foreign linen cloth, grocery, French and India muslins, beam and other handkerchiefs, haberdashery, iron-ware, linens, hosiery, woollen and other cloth, and drapery, stuffs, paper, plate, jewellery, household furniture, effects, and moveables; arms, iron, pitch and tar, sails and cordage.

Goods of this description were exported from France to St. Domingo, in 1788, to the amount of 54,578,000 livres French money. They were shipped at Bourdeaux, Nantes, Marseilles, Havre, Rochelle, Bayonne, Dunkirk, St. Malo, and some other smaller ports.

This exportation employed 465 vessels, measuring, altogether, 138,624 tons. Bourdeaux alone employed 176 vessels, of which the tonnage amounted to 54,405.

Foreign importations into St. Domingo, during the year 1788, were valued at 7,380,000 livres of commodities, allowed of by an act of council, passed the 30th of August, 1784. The exportations by

this foreign trade consisted of 3,707,000 livres of such articles as were permitted by the above act.

Here follow the commodities allowed by the Decree of the 4th Messidor, to be imported into the French colonies, at the staple ports, which, in St. Domingo, are Cape François, Port au Prince, and Cayes St. Louis.

Timber for building, and for joiner and and cartwright's work, wood for dying, pitcoal, live-stock, salt-beef, cod, and salt-fish, rice, Indian corn, pulse, leather (tanned and raw) skins, rosin, pitch, and tar.

The commodities allowed by the above decree to be exported by foreigners from the French colonies, are molasses, rum, tafia, articles manufactured in France, wine, brandy, oil, soap, cloth, and linens, negroes, and all sort of merchandize within the meaning of the staple trade.

We shall close with the above particulars, what appeared to be deserving of insertion in this performance, respecting the French part of the Island of St. Domingo.

We shall now proceed to the Spanish part, after premising that we have only general remarks to offer on its territory and productions.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE have been ages when at the bar, in the pulpit, and in the schools of what was called at that time *philosophy*, it was usual, instead of meeting a serious question in a calm and serious manner, to intermix *Passion* and *Ridicule* as auxiliaries: who too generally became *principals*; until *Truth* and *Reason* were forgotten on both sides in the contest. And, when this mode of contest was prevalent in this island, *trial by combat*, to which my opponent seems by his exordium to have some lingering partiality, prevailed also. And there were then two classes of combatants, both in the literary and the manual warfare: for some, and those the most honoured even then, chose to conduct the combat of words with courtesy and reciprocal attention to their antagonist and the cause; while the many were more eager to annoy and perplex, than solicitous to convince: as in the manual warfare, while some advanced with the polished *helmet* and *shield*, the *spear* and the *faulchion*, in the attitude and guise of *chivalry*, the rest (by necessity, however, and not by choice) were confined to the ruder weapons, the heavy *staff* and the *sand-bag*; which gave to the con-

fiat, awful as it was in its nature and consequences, a ludicrous and contumelious, instead of an imposing, aspect.

In this contest, *Whether Immaterialism be the true and satisfactory hypothesis, or be not*, I shall, with *your* aid, as JUDGES of THE FIELD, and, I trust, with the approbation of THE PUBLIC, the SPECTATORS of the COMBAT, confine my adversary to those weapons which belong to the rites and honourable use of chivalry: on those terms he has entered the lists, and thrown down his gauntlet; and on those alone I encounter him.

And now to drop the figure where he has dropped it, I shall simply content myself with saying, that wherever *ridicule* is introduced as a *test of truth*, it has the misfortune of other tests; you must find some clearer medium by which *itself* may be tried. The reason, or sentiments, or manners of an opponent may be burlesqued; the prejudices of the day may be forced into the service of a question which is not temporary; an argument for which no serious answer occurs may be passed over with affected contempt, or so mistated as to have a ridiculous appearance: but, if any advantage seems to be thus gained, the manner of gaining it proves that the person who triumphs by such means either has a *bad* cause, or does not see how a *good* one should be maintained. If I am unequal to the contest, *courtesy* on the part of my opponent would have been generous; and if equal, it would have been prudent. He shall not, at all events, I trust, affect to say, that I am an "*unreal* antagonist." I have all the reality which my opponent can possess: all which the truth of existence will admit; on whatever hypothesis that truth and its consequences may best ultimately be solved.

Certainly I abide by my position, that "*in theorizing all unnecessary complexity is to be avoided*"; and I did think this would have been a *postulatum* granted of course. My opponent cannot deny it to be *Newtonian*: that it is *Baconian* also, I shall prove that he ought as little to have questioned. NEWTON applied the principles which BACON had introduced: that in philosophizing we should reduce all to experiment which admits of being brought to experiment. *Whatever causes* experiment, rationally instituted and pursued, obliges us to admit, such causes, and neither more nor fewer, must be regarded as established by proof. And beside and above these are clear, self-evident, or at least demonstrable, principles, which are not the subject of experiment, but by which all

experiments must be tried. Prove by experiment, that the supposition of Matter is necessary to the solution of *phenomena*, and there is no unnecessary complexity in admitting it. If there be unnecessary complexity in admitting it, the supposition of Matter is at least precarious, and ought to be rejected.

But my opponent asserts, that "there is perhaps no instance in all nature of an effect resulting from a single cause*."

In the first place, a *single cause* is very different from a *single essence*: and whether two *kinds* of being, essentially different, concur in the effects which are produced through the universe (*matter and spirit*); or whether there be *one* kind of being only, *mind*; is the very question between us.

I would farther say, that the proof of the *unity* of the *system of nature*, which rises to our intellect the farther our researches are extended, is, I apprehend, justly taken by the best and greatest philosophers as a proof of the *unity of the cause*. And I shall presently examine, whether, if the existence of matter be admitted, it can properly be regarded as the *cause* of *any thing*.

My opponent seems to be always looking for *sophisms*. He says of me—"*Where are his arguments against the existence of matter? The Enquirer may have been inattentive; but, after reading more than once where these arguments ought to occur, not even the semblance of a sophism seems attempted, though the annihilation of the universe is at stake.*" I should be ashamed indeed that a *sophism*, and concerned that the *semblance* of a *sophism*, should occur in my essay on this subject; but the Enquirer has been indeed inattentive, or he would have found an *argument* against the existence of matter: an argument which should, I think, be conclusive to him on his *own* principles. "*Time, space, and motion* (he says) *are none of them substances.*" If he abide by this concession, there is an end of his hypothesis. What he adds I will not employ against him, that "*they are the length, breadth, and thickness of the universe*;" because this is evidently a mistake. *These* expressions are applicable to *space* only. But, if *space* be no substance, or be nothing "*extant*," as we agree it is not, there is then nothing in which matter can reside or be. If *space* be any thing, it is uncreated, eternal, infinite, immutable: it is a proper and universal substance; the necessary support

of all *material* substances. If space be no substance, matter also is *unreal*; and both are mere relations of our perceptions, as are *time* and *motion*. But that space is not a substance, is admitted; and has, I think, been proved, independently of admission. The non-existence of matter is merely the conclusion, the necessary conclusion.

But were no arguments advanced against the existence of matter? My opponent, almost in the same breath, maintains that none were advanced, and quotes two.

The *first* of these is, "that *mind and matter have no common principle of action*." Now, this is exclusive of the common or mixt hypothesis, which cannot consist with the truth of the assertion.

The *second* is, "*mind, of the existence of which we cannot doubt, will account for all ideas and sensations; and therefore no other solution can philosophically be adopted*." And this is exclusive of the simple hypothesis of *materialism*.

But my opponent says, that the first assertion "*is contradicted by hourly experience*." But is not this manifestly a begging of the question; "a claim of grant of the very point in dispute." If we *have* hourly experience that *matter acts on mind*, how idly is he attempting to prove, or I to disprove, what this hourly experience has perpetually and irresistibly proved to all.

But let us enquire, what we *do* experience.

We certainly experience that our own mind acts; we as certainly experience that our mind is subject to influences which do not originate in itself, but act upon it. Each individual is therefore certain, that he is *not* the *sole* being, but that *other* minds exist, whether any thing but mind exists or not.

But that mind may and must have a common principle of action on mind certainly and intuitively appears. Things that have a common nature must have a common and reciprocal principle of action. Mind consequently may produce, and is naturally adequate to produce, all effects which can take place in mind.

It remains to enquire on this head, whether any thing *but* mind *can* produce these effects. If matter *can* produce them, it must be by virtue of some common principle. Now, have we evidence of such principle; or, have we not rather all possible evidence against it?

My opponent supposes that matter "*by its presence*" can and does excite percep-

tion; and that this is an essential property of matter derived from the will of Deity. But the essential properties must be such as result from the *nature* of a being, not such as are superadded, even if this could without contradiction be superadded. And what do we find in this supposed existence? "*Matter*," by which it can be *inherent* in it to excite perception.

My opponent agrees with me, that "*no definition can be given of matter and spirit (or, as I less equivocally choose to say, mind) which can include both under one common name*;"* and why, but for this reason—that they cannot be included under one common nature? But my opponent, (and his hypothesis required it) attempts to include in *matter* those very properties and powers, by the privation of which NEWTON, and philosophers in general, admitting its existence, have distinguished it from *mind*. He admits, with *Aristotle*, that matter has *figure*: but he admits it for this cause only, that by means of figure it acts on our senses. In doing this, he assumes the very point in dispute; for, unless our senses are exercised by means of *material* organs, *material* figure can have no effect in producing sensation. It would have been better surely to have asserted, that matter possesses figure, because solid extension circumscribed in space necessarily implies some determinate figure. The only real proof, therefore, that figure is other than a *phenomenon* of perception must be drawn from previously establishing, that space is a *real* substance, and is *occupied* by *solid extension*.

My opponent next asserts, that *Plato* is not justified in supposing matter to be *senseless*; and the only reason he gives is this, that "*the living brain is figured, and not senseless*," as being "*the organ of perception*." But it is one thing to be the *organ* or *instrument* of perception and sensation, and another to perceive and feel. The whole mixt hypothesis pre-supposes this distinction: and even in the *material*, perception, commonly, as, by my opponent, is supposed to lodge in the brain; and the organs of perception not to be *themselves* percipient. But has not my opponent seen, that brain and body and organs, in the material sense, can none of them be supposed or admitted to exist, unless the existence of matter be first proved, or on reasonable grounds supposed?

He goes on to object to the *Newtonian* definition, that matter is *inert*; and supposes that "*the rays of heat and light or*

* P. 321.

† P. 324.

* P. 324.

gravitation (as if gravitation too were a substance) owe their movement (or may owe it) not to a projectile, but inherent, force*." It is evident, that a projectile force being, as such, *foreign* to matter can be only *mind*: it is evident, that an *inherent* force of movement implies a *spontaneous* energy in matter; but if matter, as he wishes, and as his hypothesis requires him to suppose, be living and sentient, and have a spontaneous energy, what property does it want, by the privation of which to be distinguished from mind; or, what property has it which is not in mind? Shall it be said, figure or solidity? But, if mind occupies body, and is circumscribed by space, it is either a mere power of organization, or is itself figurable substance solidly extended. The properties thus ascribed to *matter* tend therefore to confound it with *mind*, under one common definition, name and nature.

But this living, sentient, spontaneously-active matter cannot be what any advocate for matter, as distinguished from mind, possibly can admit. All general laws which apply to it, as moveable by a certain impulse, in a certain direction, according to its quantity, and the quantity and velocity of the impelling matter, would be perpetually contradicted by its sense, volition, and active energy. A bullet might choose a line different from that prescribed by these laws, and its force would be modified by the resistance of volition, which never could be calculated by created intelligence, compounded with the mere resistance of matter; and, if matter be essentially inert, impercipient, and dead, it is better at once to say it is a *mere name*, expressive of a certain order, series, and combination of sensible phenomena. We may take the name, hypothetically, as the expression of an unknown power; but when, in the solution of our problem, we find that *this power* is a *power of mind*, we reject the hypothetical term in our ultimate equation, and substitute *mind*, which is the true expression of its value ascertained, in its room.

But, if *mind* mean *spirit* (that is, if it do not mean matter, or a result of matter), it is said, that "it is not true that we cannot doubt of its existence." Admitted; nor had I stated otherwise; for we have to prove, whether mind be material, immaterial, or mixt. But we cannot doubt whether mind exists; that is, whether intellect, perception and active power, exists. Of this we have experience, and direct

necessary consciousness. Whether the essence of the mind be material or immaterial, is the thing to be discovered. Of matter we can doubt, but of mind we cannot. If, then, matter, of which we can at least doubt, be required by one hypothesis, and mind alone be required by the other; the hypothesis which assumes nothing of which we can doubt, and thus accounts for all the phenomena, is philosophically preferable; and the other should be rejected.

Your's, &c.

C. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to the enquiry of T. M. of Edinburgh, inserted in your Magazine for May last, who wishes to be informed what ingredient or process is made use of or pursued in the manufactory of hard soap, so as to give that marbly or mottled appearance which it assumes:

Though I cannot give a full answer to his enquiries, I can with confidence inform him, that indigo is the material employed; and if he will give the following direction a trial, I think it bids fair to answer his purpose. Let the indigo be powdered and sifted, and then boil it in a sufficient quantity of weak soap-lees, till it is completely dissolved; let it stand till nearly milk-warm, and then pour in more or less of the solution, just as the mottles are desired to be either pale or high-coloured; this is to be done a few minutes before the soap is removed from the boilers to be put into the frames; the stirring should continue till the solution and soap are mingled together. An experimental chemist, from these hints, will be at no loss to readily ascertain, from a few simple trials, all that is necessary on the subject.*

I would be thankful to T. M. or to any of your Correspondents, if they would, through the medium of your intelligent Maga-

* The large cakes of marbled or streaked soap, variegated with stripes of blue and red, and which is chiefly imported into this country from Spain and France, called Castile and Venice soap in commerce, is mottled with a metallic substance, which chemistry may detect by a solution of phlogistic alkali being poured into a decomposed solution of the soap in water; the metallic oxygenated powder precipitates. It would be a national benefit if some public-spirited man would establish a manufactory of this article in Great Britain: he would be amply remunerated; for the duty amounts to as much nearly as the prime cost.

inform

zine, inform me what process or material is necessary in the manufacturing of soft soap, to give it that appearance called by soap-makers the speck, which is so highly prized by the consumer; and whether it is of any real advantage to it. The soft soap in France has not got it, and it is more pleasant to use, and equally as strong as the British.

Give me leave to take notice of a practice which has prevailed for these twenty years among the manufacturers of soap, and which seems to encrease, and ought to be scouted by every feeling heart, namely, the joining of rosin to the other articles in making yellow, or what is vulgarly called turpentine soap, though there is not a grain of turpentine in it, the price being too high; beside, one half of it would evaporate in the boiling. This fact is not mentioned to censure the soap makers, for they would gladly give it up, and lament that it was ever introduced among them; but it is a difficult thing to eradicate established customs; though every day's practice clearly shows how injurious it is to the hands and arms of those who use it. Many miserable creatures are admitted into the hospitals for cure, and many sent to the poor-houses, totally crippled for life. It is also very offensive to the smell, as well as hurtful to the cloaths, and gives linen a yellow cast. There are several other reasons against its use; but I will not intrude on your patience, but will take an opportunity to state my objections on the subject more fully at some other time.

Your's &c.

J. R.

Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury,

May 16, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE present dispute between America and Spain, respecting the shutting of the port of New Orleans, having engrossed considerable attention in the political world, I have taken the liberty of sending you a description of that city, together with some account of the adjacent country, its produce, trade, &c. extracted principally from a journal which I kept during my travels in that country, in the years 1796, 1797, and which may perhaps prove acceptable to some of your readers.

New Orleans is situated on the eastern shore of the Mississippi, in N. L. $29^{\circ} 57' 28''$ and in W. L. $90^{\circ} 14'$ from Greenwich: it stands on a kind of peninsula,

and, though apparently belonging to West Florida, does in fact form a part of Louisiana, of which it is the capital. It is laid out on Penn's plan, with the streets crossing each other at right angles; and contains fifteen rows of streets, from N. E. to S. W. and seven rows in the opposite direction. It lies about 105 miles from the gulph of Mexico, following the course of the river; but across the country by land it is not more than seven leagues.—The number of houses may be about a thousand, and the area of the city about three hundred acres, the whole of which, however, is not built over, as many of the squares at the N. W. end are entirely void of houses. The principal buildings are as near the river as the plan of the town will admit; and houses situated near this spot are of more value than those situated farther back from the Mississippi.—Fronting the river, and at an equal distance from each end of the town, there is a public square, left open as well for the purpose of beauty and ornament, as to expose to view a church, which stands at the farther end of it. This church is a plain brick building of the Ionic order, and is no further worthy of observation than as being the best edifice in the place. The other buildings in the city are the Government-house, the magazine of stores, the barracks, and the convent; the latter of which contains about thirty or forty nuns: they are all very plain buildings, and consequently do not attract particular attention.

The whole of the city, except the side next to the river, is defended by a fortification, consisting of five bastions regularly laid out, and furnished with banquette, rampart, parapet, ditch, covert-way, and glacis: the curtains are nothing more than a line of palisades about four feet high, which are set at a small distance from each other, and consequently penetrable by musket-ball: these palisades are furnished with a banquette within, and a trifling ditch and glacis without. In the middle of each curtain there is a small redoubt or ravelin. The bastions have each sixteen embrasures, viz. four in each face, three in each flank, and two in the gorge to face the city. However, the whole of the works are very ill supplied with cannon, which I found arose from real scarcity; and by late accounts from this place it appears that these defects have not yet been remedied. There were but two of the bastions that mounted more than four or five pieces of cannon. The eastern bastion, however, which defends the lower

end of the city, had its full complement, besides the same number in the covert-way : the reason of this precautionary measure I was unable to ascertain ; for they could hardly apprehend an attack from below, as the river is well defended about eighteen miles farther down, and no nation would think of attacking it against the stream, which is exceedingly rapid. — On the contrary, they had reason to apprehend an attack from above, as appears from the proclamation of the Governor when I was there : and the only places which defended this opening, were the S. W. bastion, and a small redoubt on the banks of the river. This bastion was supplied with about twelve pieces of cannon, and was furnished besides with a counterguard and traverses : the redoubt had five pieces of cannon mounted. But, of all this force, not above ten pieces could be brought to bear upon any body of men coming down the river ; and if they once effected a landing on the open banks (which would be no difficult thing to attain, as they are almost defenceless), the bastions would be of no farther service. On the whole, I do not conceive that the fortification of this place is much security against even a few well-disciplined troops, led on by a skilful commander possessing a good local knowledge of the country : the number of Spanish soldiers kept up here is very trifling ; so much so that the inhabitants of the place are obliged to perform garrison duty, an office of which they complain bitterly. In fact, a spirit of disaffection appeared to run through the whole town, and they seemed ready to favour any attempts that were likely to relieve them from the Spanish yoke.

There are six gates to this city, the two most considerable of which are near the river : the next in point of importance are the two which are situated at the back of the town, one of which leads to lake Pontchartrain : these two last are defended by a small breast-work, which however is a mere apology for a defence. The gates are of wood, and formed of palisades about ten or twelve feet high : they are shut every night at nine o'clock, after which time they are not opened without much difficulty ; and at this hour it is ordered that no one is to be seen about the streets unless by permission of the Governor ; though, except in the case of negroes and servants, the hour is generally extended to eleven, after which time all persons seen about the streets are stopped by the guard and detained till morning.

The Mississippi, being subject to an annual overflowing of its banks, like the Nile, is kept within its proper bed by means of a mound of earth thrown up along the shore : this mound is called the *levée*, and varies in its height, according to the surface of the adjoining country, from two to three, and even four feet. It commences at *Detour des Anglois*, a distance of eighteen miles below New Orleans, and is carried along the banks of the river as far as the German settlements, which are more than thirty miles above New Orleans, making in the whole about fifty miles. This bank is of a considerable width in some places, so as to form a handsome broad walk, and is kept up by the owners of the adjoining plantations, who are answerable for any damage sustained by the breaking down of the bank, if through their neglect. As all this country is very low and flat, and consequently liable to be overflowed, these *levées* are oftentimes continued round the whole of the plantation ; so that at the time of the inundation of the river, the surface of the surrounding water is considerably above the plantation, which seems to lie in a bed within it. This was the case when I was at New Orleans, and the whole of the city was considerably below the level of the river's surface. The *levée*, which forms the boundary here, is a handsome raised gravel walk, planted with orange-trees, and serves as a place of fashionable resort on a summer's evening for the inhabitants of the city. I have often enjoyed this promenade, admiring the serenity of the climate, and the majestic appearance of this noble river, which seemed to roll along in silent dignity at our feet, unattentive to the busy scene that was passing on its shores.

The houses here are mostly built of wood, and are raised about seven or eight feet from the earth, in order to make room for the cellars, which are on a level with the ground : for no buildings can be carried below its surface, on account of the height of the surrounding water. The upper part is sometimes furnished with an open gallery, which surrounds the whole building, a practice very common in warm countries.

With respect to the manners, character, &c. of the inhabitants of this place, it should be observed that in all societies where a number of people from different countries have met together, every one will naturally persevere in that line of conduct, or in those habits, to which he has been accustomed in his own country : and though

though a promiscuous intercourse may induce many men to relax a little from this line of conduct, yet even in this case, it will be a long time before they form a general character under which the whole community may be classed. The residents here are a mixture of English, Irish, Scotch, American, French, and Spanish; and though the four former may be ranked under one head, and constitute by far the greatest body of the people, yet the two latter will form a distinct division, of which the Spanish are the least considerable.— The characteristic traits in each of these nations are nearly the same as in the mother-country, though somewhat altered by that natural progress of assimilation already hinted at. The climate too may have some influence, and induce them to comply with some little deviations from accustomed usage for the sake of ease and comfort; amongst the most baneful effects of which we may reckon that unconquerable disposition towards idleness so prevalent in warm countries. Nevertheless they are neat and cleanly in their houses and their furniture, which however is a virtue arising from necessity rather than from inclination.

There is but one printing-press in this town, and that is for the use of the Government only. The Spaniards are too jealous to suffer the inhabitants to have the free exercise of it; and however strange it may appear, it is nevertheless true, that you cannot stick a paper against the wall (either to recover any thing lost, or to advertise any thing for sale) unless it has the signature of the Governor or his Secretary attached to it.

As to the diversions of the place, they consist principally of billiards, of which there are several tables in the town. They have a play-house, which is rather small: it consists of one row of boxes only, with a pit and gallery. The plays are performed in French, and they have a tolerable set of actors. The inhabitants are likewise musical; and the gentlemen of the place often perform in the orchestra at the theatre: in fact, they have no music, public or private, but such as is obtained in this voluntary way.

It is not in young colonies that we are to look for much improvement in the arts or sciences, nor for any progress in the refinements of society; it will be sufficient if they preserve those which they bring from the mother-country, and do not degenerate too rapidly. Emigrants to such places are generally men of a speculative and enterprising turn; the connections

which they form amongst each other are mostly for the sake of interest or immediate pleasure, and lose much of their relish for want of that tie which is found to be the only true bond of society.

The climate of this country during the summer season is intolerably hot: for a few days whilst I was there in the month of June, the thermometer stood at 117° in the shade! It is reckoned a very unhealthy place, which may probably be owing to its low situation; for there is scarcely a hill to be seen for many miles together: besides, the interior of the country is in a state of nature, full of swamps and woods; all the cultivated parts are in the immediate vicinity of the rivers.

The observance of the Sabbath at this place, I found, was as loose and as irreligious as in any other Roman Catholic country. The early part of the day is kept in the performance of a few forms and ceremonies which are carried on under the roof of the church. This being ended, and with it the duty of the day, you every where observe the marks of hilarity and cheerfulness: scarcely has the priest pronounced his benediction, ere the fiddle or the fife strikes up at the door, and the lower classes of the people indulge themselves in all the gaiety and mirth of juvenile diversions: singing, dancing, and all kinds of sports, are seen in every street: and in the evening, to crown this scene of dissipation, the play-house and assembly-room are thrown open. I observed that this unbending of the mind from all worldly concerns, and suffering the gay dispositions of the heart to supersede those of a more reflecting nature, took very much with the lower sort of people: and the success of the Roman Catholic religion is, no doubt, in a great measure owing to these and such like indulgencies.

The trade of New Orleans consists principally in the exportation of deer-skins, bear-skins, beaver-furs, cotton, lumber, rice, and various other articles that are produced on the plantations up the river. The skins and furs are obtained from the Indians, who are continually bringing them down to this place, where they barter them for rifle-guns, powder, blankets, &c. The articles of importation are chiefly West India produce, and such European manufactures as are most in demand amongst the inhabitants, or intended for the traders amongst the Indians.— This latter is a very profitable employment. There was a gentleman at this time at New Orleans who had followed it for

for some years ; he was then preparing for another expedition, and I proceeded with him about three hundred miles on his way to the province of Mexico. He told me that though it was a life of extreme fatigue and much danger, yet it was difficult to be procured, as the Spanish Governors were very jealous in admitting any one to this privilege ; and it would be impossible to carry it on without their permission. His method of conveying such articles as he took out to them, was in little barrels placed upon pack-horses ; three barrels on one horse : and in this manner he would travel for hundreds, I may say thousands, of miles through the woods of America, bartering with the Indians as he went along, and receiving from them skins, furs, wild-horses, &c. &c. which are all sent down to New Orleans.

Most of the articles of export above-mentioned are the produce of the plantations within two or three hundred miles of New Orleans ; but the article of flour, which is one of the most considerable, together with a small quantity of hemp, tobacco, &c. is the produce of the American settlements on the Ohio, a distance of more than two thousand miles above New Orleans ! These articles are put on board a kind of boat, or rather raft, which is nowhere to be found but on these rivers : they are a flat-bottomed vessel, about twelve feet wide, and forty feet long, and carry from ten to fifty tons : they are made of the coarsest materials, because they are always broken up and sold when they arrive at New Orleans, it being impossible for them to return against the stream. Early in the spring these boats are loaded, and, floating night and day, they are soon carried by the force of the stream (which runs at the rate of five miles an hour through a highly romantic country) down to the Mississippi, where they arrive about the time that the inundations commence. In this river, the navigation of which is dangerous on account of the rapidity of the current, and the numerous logs that lie concealed just below the surface of the water, the boatmen are obliged to proceed with caution, and it is near a month or five weeks before the voyage is completed ; a voyage where you are secluded from all society of man, except in a savage state ; but where the eye is relieved by a continual change of the most delightful and picturesque scenery, and some of the grandest and most sublime views of nature.

From the mouth of the Ohio to the

Natchez there are not more than three or four settlements on the banks of the river, which consist principally of the Spanish garrisons. From these resting-places the petty commandants prey like harpies on the Americans coming down the Mississippi with their produce ; and in vain does the peaceable citizen seek for redress at the very door of the Commander in Chief ; his will, as one of them had the effrontery to tell me, is the supreme law of the land ; he can annul or confirm the most solemn treaties at pleasure ; and it too often happens that law and equity must give way to whim or caprice, prejudice or interest : A Spanish trial is a mere mockery of justice, as I had frequent opportunities of witnessing.

If we inspect the map of North America, it will be seen that the eastern and western parts of the United States are separated from each other by a ridge of very high hills called the Allegany mountains ; and that all the rivers which rise on the western side of these mountains run into the Ohio, which empties itself into the Mississippi in N. L. $37^{\circ} 0' 23''$. Consequently the traders of the western country have no communication with those on the eastern shore, except by a difficult, tedious, and expensive land carriage over a mountainous country, nor any other outlet to the sea except the Mississippi. Under these circumstances it is no wonder that we find America always contending for the free and undisturbed navigation of this river even to the very ocean. But the possession of this right would be of little use to her, had she not the additional privilege of landing her produce in some place of deposit on the river, in order to be exported ; and there is no settlement on the Mississippi that will answer this purpose, or which in fact can be considered as a port, except New Orleans ; for, owing to the rapidity of the stream, there is no tide in the river, and ships cannot proceed higher up than this place ; consequently the whole commerce of the western country centres in this city. Now, after passing the limits of the United States (which do not extend farther to the southward than N. L. 31°) whatever privilege the citizens may claim of navigating the river, they have no right to land on any part of the shore, without permission of the Spanish Government : and it was with a view to prevent any contention on this point, that Mr. Pinckney obtained the insertion of the following article in the treaty concluded between America and Spain on the 20th October 1795 : viz.—“ His Catholic Majesty will permit the

the citizens of the United States, for the space of three years from this time, to deposit their merchandizes and effects in the port of New Orleans, and to export them from thence without paying any other duty than a fair price for the hire of the stores; and his Majesty promises either to continue this permission, if he finds during that time that it is not prejudicial to the interest of Spain, or if he should not agree to continue, he will assign to them on another part of the banks of the Mississippi an equivalent establishment."

It is evident, from this article, that the shutting of the port of New Orleans, without assigning an equivalent establishment, is an act of aggression on the part of Spain, and such an one as the Americans are not likely to submit to; for they have always looked with a jealous eye on Louisiana and the two Floridas, and cannot but consider the Spaniards as usurpers of that soil which seems naturally to belong to the United States. What the issue of the present negotiation may be it is impossible to determine;* but of this I am persuaded, that if the Americans do not get their grievances speedily redressed, the Back-countrymen will overwhelm the Spaniards like a torrent, and drive them from those settlements which they are so unworthy of possessing. I am, Sir, &c.

Stock Exchange, April 1803. F. BAILY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THAT a knowledge of the products, natural and artificial, of our own country, is what every Englishman ought to be possessed of, will be readily conceded; and though great additions have of late years been made to the general stock of information relating to those subjects, yet the intelligence which might be obtained through the medium of a more extended correspondence than the casual one of accidental information, has frequently led me to wish for the formation of a society, which might be denominated the Society for Scientific Information, and to be formed of one or more intelligent men in every city, market-town and principal village through the United Kingdoms, to correspond with a committee composed of those members who reside in London.—In my opinion such a society would not only be productive of much private convenience, but of great public utility.—Thus, if I wish to know the local agri-

cultural practice of a distant district—the mineralogy of any of the mining-counties—the style of architecture of any particular building—unless I should have a friend in the neighbourhood of my enquiries, I am at a loss to whom to apply; but if such a society were formed as above alluded to, every necessary information could be obtained by applying to the member resident in the very place concerning which I wish to be informed.

The above is intended only as a hint for any gentleman who has leisure and inclination to improve upon it, should such a society be thought worthy of being promoted, either by framing the necessary organization, or by any method which will bring it into activity.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

HOWDENIENSIS.

April 16, 1803.

For the Monthly Magazine.

STATE of the TOWN of MACDUFF.

THE town of Macduff is situated in the parish of Gamery and county of Banff, and lies on the sea-shore, near the mouth of the Moray Frith. In the year 1752 it consisted of only a few fishers houses, and from that time down to the year 1758, very few additions were made to it. The town, and a very extensive estate adjoining, belong to the family of Fife; and within about a mile of the town stands Duff-house, a most magnificent fabric, and the principal seat of the family. About the year 1758 the present Earl, then Lord Viscount Macduff, obtained from his father, the late Earl, what is called the Duff house estate, on a part of which the town of Macduff stands, and then began these extensive improvements which he has ever since carried on with great success. At this period the Earl's extensive domains, even around the principal seat of the family, were nearly in a state of nature; the proper system of agriculture being at that time there almost unknown—the culture of turnips and hay not introduced in the country—barley, bere or big, and oats, the principal crops—the black cattle and sheep, from poor winter keeping, of a diminutive size and of little value. To remedy these defects—to remove from the inhabitants strong prejudices in favour of ancient usage, and to improve the country, was the Earl's first object; and though the doing so has been attended with vast expence and inconceivable trouble, his success has even exceeded his most sanguine hopes. By introducing

* Since this was written, France has ceded Louisiana to the Americans by treaty.

roducing the most approved modes of husbandry from England, with their breed of cattle, sheep, and horses, the appearance of the country is completely altered; wheat, turnips, and hay reared in great abundance; many of the farms laid out in regular enclosed fields, and a proper rotation of cropping adopted; while the former hovels, composed generally of turf walls covered with thatch, are daily giving place to comfortable stone houses, with slated or tyled roofs: and his Lordship has at the same time, on his different estates in the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Moray, converted into thriving plantations many thousand acres of moor, besides the great number and variety of forest-trees in his beautiful park at Duff house, about fourteen miles in circumference.

But while his Lordship was thus extensively and successfully improving the soil, he wisely considered that trade and agriculture ought to go hand in hand, and therefore bestowed much attention on the improvement and extension of the town of Macduff. The local situation affords one of the best sea-ports in the Moray Frith, and he began by building a harbour, at the expence of 5 or 6,000*l.* and is very soon, at his own sole expence, to make very great additions to it. The harbour in its present state has been the means of saving many lives, by affording shelter to ships in storms when it was impossible to get into the neighbouring harbours; and the proposed additions will render it infinitely more useful in this as well as other respects.

When the harbour was erected, encouragement was given to industrious mechanics, as well as sea-faring people, to settle in it. The town was laid out in a regular form; a church was built at his Lordship's expence, and a clergyman on the establishment appointed to it; for a small annual feu-duty, ground sufficient for a house and garden was set aside to each person, and in the near neighbourhood, an acre or two of ground, at a moderate rent; and the town, which when his Lordship began, consisted of the fisher-huts already mentioned, and a few other houses, is now extended to several extensive regular well-built streets, daily increasing, and inhabited by above twelve hundred people, in general sober and industrious, and who live comfortably and happy under his Lordship's patronage and protection, having on all occasions experienced his favour, and in times of scarcity been uniformly supplied with a sufficient quantity of meal

from his Lordship's granaries considerably under the rate of the neighbouring markets; and the town is generally well supplied with all kinds of provision from the adjacent estates at reasonable prices, and also with the greatest variety of fish from the sea and river.

Thus fostered, the population has increased, and is encreasing, rapidly, and the trade in a proportionate degree. Twelve vessels, from 60 to 130 tons burden, belong to the port, and at least double that number from other ports annually resort to it. The port duty or harbour-dues exacted are very moderate, and in 1788 amounted to 10*l.*; the rate still continues the same, but such is the encrease of trade at the harbour, that in the year 1802 the harbour-dues amounted to 50*l.* For several years past, from thirty to forty cargoes of English lime have been landed at the port, almost solely used by the farmers as a manure, besides the lime manufactured in the country; nearly an equal number of cargoes of coals, besides wood, iron, and London and Leith goods. The principal exports are salmon, white fish, both barreled and dried, thread, kelp, butter, and grain, of which last article there has been known to have been sent from the port of Macduff in one year to the value of from 20,000*l.* to 30,000*l.*

In the town there are two thriving ship-building companies, a tan-work for the manufactory of leather, a rope-work of pretty considerable extent, and a good number of weavers who manufacture cloth both for exportation and home use. The other mechanics are blacksmiths, house-carpenters, wheelwrights, cabinet-makers, shoe-makers, taylor, and coopers. There is a very neat mason lodge, and three other public societies in the town, whose funds are in a prosperous state, and applied, when necessary, for the support of decayed members.

In the year 1782, his Lordship obtained a crown-charter, erecting the town into a royal borough of barony, with power to the inhabitants at large to chuse a Provost and other magistrates and counsellors for the internal government and police of the town; and about the same period the ancient cross of Macduff was rebuilt on an eminence at the west end of the town.—The old prison having been in a ruinous state, his Lordship last year built at his own expence a new house in a more central situation, the lower apartments of which consist of a civil and criminal prison, and above are apartments for public meetings.

In the late war almost every inhabitant of Macduff, from the age of sixteen to sixty, voluntarily enrolled themselves for the defence of the country; and sixty of the number were formed into a volunteer company, regularly trained to the use of small-arms, and in case of invasion offered to march to any part of the island.

Within a mile of the town there is a celebrated mineral spring called The Well of Farlair, to which about one hundred people annually resort, and from the use of the water and sea-bathing find great relief in many complaints.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PLAN ADOPTED for THE ESTABLISHMENT of a LIBRARY and COLLECTION of BOOKS of REFERENCE at the HOUSE of the ROYAL INSTITUTION of GREAT BRITAIN.

Bye-Laws, made 2d May, 1803.

1. THE Library, and Collection of Books of Reference, shall be vested in the corporation; and be and remain under the same direction and government as the other parts of the Institution; subject only to such privileges (to be enjoyed by those proprietors who shall think fit to qualify themselves as patrons of the Library and Collection) as are hereinafter mentioned, or may be hereafter conceded by the bye-laws of the Institution.

2. Proprietors subscribing to the Library and Collection 100l. or upwards, shall be hereditary patrons of the library and collection.

3. Proprietors subscribing 50l. or upwards, not amounting to 100l. shall be patrons for life.

4. Subscribers of lesser sums (when their united subscriptions amount to 60 guineas or upwards) may by writing appoint, of their own number, any one, being a proprietor, a patron for life.

5. The application of the subscriptions, in providing and fitting up the library and collection, shall be under the direction of the patrons.

6. The subscription, for the proprietors who shall think fit to qualify themselves as patrons, shall be open to all the proprietors until the 4th of June, 1803; and on Monday, the 6th of June, 1803, a meeting of the subscribers to the Library and Collection shall be held at the house of the Institution, at one o'clock precisely, in order to consider of the future limitation of the number of patrons.

7. The Library, in the reading-room of the Institution, shall be immediately furnished with books, for the general use of the proprietors and subscribers.

nished with books, for the general use of the proprietors and subscribers.

8. The *Collection of Books of Reference* shall be open four days in the week, from twelve to four o'clock, for the proprietors and subscribers; and also for scientific or literary persons of this or any other country, introduced or recommended by the patrons; each patron having a power to introduce or recommend one such person each day.

9. In case it shall be found inconvenient that the persons introduced, or recommended, by the patrons, should attend on the same days as the proprietors and subscribers, a division of days shall be made, so that the proprietors and subscribers may have the power of referring to the *Collection* two or three days in a week; and the patrons, and the persons introduced or recommended by them, an equal number of days each week; but the library shall, at all times, continue open for the proprietors and subscribers of the Institution.

10. No person shall take down any of the books of the *Collection*; but a note or card thereof must be given, with his name, to the librarian, or one of the attendants, who shall immediately supply him with the book required.

11. No person shall be capable of exercising his right as a patron, except during such time as he shall continue and be in exercise of his rights as a proprietor.

12. The patrons shall make rules for the direction of their mode of proceeding; and in case of the death of any of the patrons for life, the surviving patrons may elect from among the proprietors, in his room, a life patron who shall have previously paid, or secured to be paid, the sum of 50l. or upwards to the funds for the support and increase of the collection; which money shall be forthwith applied accordingly, under the direction of the patrons.

13. As soon as the library and collection are completed and arranged, a catalogue thereof shall be printed and published for the use of the proprietors, subscribers, and others; and a copy sent to each of the proprietors.

RESOLUTIONS,

Adopted 14th and 20th April, 1803.

I. That it is the desire of the subscribers, that the foundation of the proposed new collection may be laid on as broad a basis as possible; and that the plan may be so arranged as to promote the permanent interest of the Institution, and the public utility

utility of the measure; and that therefore the subscriptions of proprietors and subscribers of the Institution, and of others, be solicited towards its establishment upon a great and extended scale.

II. That the proposed new collection be so formed and arranged, as to be made extensively useful to the individuals of the united kingdom, and also to scientific persons of other nations.

III. That in the purchase of books, it is conceived, those printed before the year 1500, and the more expensive books of natural history, ought not be generally admitted, before the funds authorize the purchase of them without exclusion of other books of more general and common utility, and of less price.

IV. That certain heads or classes of collection be arranged; and sub-committees of two or more patrons be appointed for each class, to form lists of books, to an amount to be limited by the committee of patrons: such lists of books to specify the editions proposed, and their ordinary prices; and these reports to be taken into consideration at the next meeting of the committee of patrons.

V. That, when such lists (with any alteration that may be adopted) shall have been approved, they be offered to the principal booksellers in the metropolis, who shall be desired to give in their proposals for their terms of supplying them, specifying the condition, and the time, in which they are to be furnished, and the discount to be allowed for prompt payment; such books being always warranted to be perfect.

VI. That, if such proposal be agreed to by the committee, the books be then examined by a select committee, before they are sent in; and be collated, before they are placed in the library.

VII. That the following classes of books, in the proposed new collection, be entered on the minutes for the consideration of the subscribers.—1. British History, Biography, Antiquities, and Topography.—2. Parliamentary History, Debates, and Reports.—3. Political Economy and Finance.—4. Military and Naval Affairs.—5. Modern Universal History.—6. Ancient Universal History.—7. Geography, Chronology, Voyages and Travels.—8. Canon, Civil, Statute, and Common Law.—9. Arts, Manufactures, and Trade.—10. Natural History, Agriculture, Gardening, and Botany.—11. Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery.—12. Chemistry.—13. Mathematics, Astronomy, and other Sciences.—14. Architecture, Sculpture,

Painting, and Music.—15. Natural Philosophy.—16. Theology and Ecclesiastical History.—17. Greek and Roman Classics.—18. English, French, Italian, German, Spanish, and other modern Classics.—19. Dictionaries, Grammars, Criticism, and Bibliography.—20. Miscellaneous.

VIII. That a book be left in the reading-rooms, for the insertion of the title of any work, to be recommended to the consideration of the committee, as an object of purchase.

IX. That it be proposed to the consideration of the managers, that the present library on the parlour-floor be first furnished with books, at an expence, to be defrayed by the subscription, not exceeding 1000l.; and, in the next place, that the small lecture-room (which is 14 feet high) be fitted up for the Collection of Books of Reference, with a gallery, at the height of seven feet from the floor; so that every book may be within reach, either from the floor of the room, or from that of the gallery.

X. That it be also proposed to the consideration of the managers, that, in case more room is wanted for the Collection of reference, the floor over the small lecture-room be perforated, and a third gallery of books be formed on that floor, and a skylight be introduced from above.

XI. That exertions be made in order that, if the plan be adopted and confirmed by the proprietors, the new collection may be opened at Christmas next.

XII. That the Earl of Winchelsea be elected Chief Patron of the Library and Collection. That Earl Spencer be elected Chairman, and the Bishop of Durham Deputy-chairman of the Patrons; and that Scrope Bernard, esq. be elected Treasurer, and Dr. Charles Burney, Secretary.

REGULATIONS,

Adopted 27th April, 1803.

1. The President of the Royal Institution for the time being, shall (if an Hereditary Patron, or Patron for life) be Chief Patron of the Library and Collection.

2. The business of the Patrons shall be conducted by a General Committee, consisting of the Chief Patron, Chairman, Deputy-chairman, Treasurer, Secretary, and other Patrons to be elected as after-mentioned.

3. A General Meeting of the Patrons shall be held on the last Wednesday in April, in every year, at two o'clock precisely, to elect the Chairman, Deputy-chairman, Treasurer, Secretary, and other members

members of the General Committee, and to receive a report of the accounts and transactions of the preceding year, and to consider the same.

4. Special meetings of the Patrons shall be held (with eight days previous notice at least) whenever the Chief Patron or General Committee shall think proper; or whenever seven of the Patrons shall require it, by notice addressed to the Chief Patron, or in his absence to the Chairman or Deputy chairman.

5. In all General Meetings of the Patrons, the Chief Patron shall take the Chair, or in his absence, the Chairman, or the Deputy-chairman; and in their absence, the Treasurer, or one of the Members of the Committee.

6. No General Meeting shall be competent to business, unless seven members at least be present.

7. The Meetings of the General Committee shall be on the last Wednesday of every month, at two o'clock precisely, and shall be open to any of the Patrons who shall think proper to attend.

8. In the Meetings of Committees, the business shall be conducted by the Chairman; or, in his absence, by the Deputy-chairman; or, in his absence, by the Treasurer, or one of the Committee.

9. No Meeting of the General Committee shall be competent to business, unless three members at least be present.

10. Special Meetings of the General Committee shall be held with three days previous notice at least, whenever the Chairman, or, in his absence, the Deputy-chairman, shall think proper.

11. The General Committee shall appoint Sub-committees for forming lists of books of the several classes, and for any other part of their business; which Sub-committees shall make their reports to the monthly meetings.

12. Subscriptions to the Library and Collection shall be received on account of the Library and Collection at the following bankers; where the subscription of each individual shall be specified.—Messrs. Hoares, Fleet-street.—Coutts and Co. Strand.—Ransom, Morland, and Co. Pall Mall.—Down, Thornton, and Co. Bartholomew-lane.

13. No monies shall be drawn from the bankers, but by order of the General Committee, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Meeting, and countersigned by the Treasurer.

14. A state of the balances at the bankers shall be laid on the table at the General Meetings of the Patrons, and at

the Monthly Meetings of the General Committee; and whenever there is a surplus, for which no immediate demand occurs, it shall be placed in floating or permanent public securities, by order of the General Committee.

15. The minutes of the General Meetings and of the Meetings of the General Committee, and the accounts of all receipts and payments in respect of the Library and Collection, shall be laid on the table at the General Meetings of the Patrons, and at the Monthly Meetings of the Committee, and shall be open to the inspection of all the Patrons.

16. When upon any question the numbers are equal, the Chairman shall have a double or casting voice.

17. In case, at any time fixed for a General Meeting, there shall not be seven Members present, or, at any fixed time, for a Meeting of the General Committee, there shall not be three Members present, the Member or Members present may adjourn the meeting (if he or they shall think fit) for any time, so as eight days notice at least be given to the other Patrons in case of an adjourned General Meeting, and so as three days notice at least be given to the other Members of the General Committee, in case of an adjourned Meeting of the Committee.

Nearly FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS have already been subscribed; and there is cause to congratulate the Public on the prospect of the establishment of a Public Library worthy of the opulence and the greatness of the British Metropolis.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CANTABRIGIANA.

LXV.—THE CODEX BEZÆ, or CAMBRIDGE MANUSCRIPT.

A CONCISE account was given, in a former Number, of the oldest printed books at Cambridge: it will be in order to present the reader now with a few remarks on the most ancient Greek MS.

This celebrated codex is a thick quarto on vellum, containing, as already observed, the four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles. The Gospels are in the following order:—Matthew, John, Luke, Mark. The letters in some places, particularly in the beginning of the first leaf, are almost consumed with age, and scarcely legible. The corrections are numerous. The first chapter of Matthew is defective in the Greek to v. 20, and in the Latin to v. 12, the codex being a Greek text with a Latin translation. Several

veral chasms, also, have been pointed out in this MS.

The writing is in uncial letters of the square form, that is, in large capitals, quadrated, as distinguished from the sharper uncials. The square uncial letters are of the greatest antiquity.

Further, this codex has no stops, breathings, or accents. These were not used till the seventh century, and were first introduced by Aristophanes Byzantinus. Of the two oldest Greek MSS. mentioned by Montfaucon, one is supposed by him to be of the sixth century, the other of the seventh; the former is in the Colbert Library, at Paris; the latter in the Emperor of Germany's at Vienna. The Cambridge MS. seems to challenge greater antiquity than either of these. It must be at least of the sixth century: but many suppose it more ancient. Dr. Kipling thinks the opinion of Whiston not improbable, and that it may be as old even as the second century. But few will, perhaps, be willing to travel quite so far back; there not being, probably, a remnant of Greek hand-writing as old as that. Be this as it may, the Cambridge MS. is almost generally allowed to be the oldest Greek MS. extant. Cambridge, therefore, can at present boast of having the most ancient Greek MS. without a date, and one of the most ancient with a date.

LXVI.—DISPUTES CONNECTED *with the* CODEX BEZÆ.

Some critics have maintained, that this MS. has been altered from the Latin version, which accompanies it: and some suspect it to have been altered from the Syriac: while others, after minutely sifting the matter, consider the charge as unfounded. Beza himself acknowledged, that many of its readings differed from those of other ancient MSS. and that, to avoid giving offence, it ought rather to be reserved for private inspection, than exposed to public curiosity. This caution proceeded from the doctrine generally believed in Beza's time, of the *plenary inspiration* of the Scriptures, or, that the very words and letters of Scripture were dictated by the Holy Ghost: for this pious caution, however, as well as on other accounts, Beza has been very sharply handled by some of his brother critics.

If credit may be given to Beza, his MS. was found A. 1562, in the Monastery of Irenæus, at Lyons, and had been there time immemorial. But no confidence is paid by many to this declaration. They affirm, that it was found at Clermont. They actually accuse Beza of having either

stolen this precious relic himself, or of having received it from others, knowing it to have been surreptitiously taken from a monastery: a monstrous charge, it may be thought, to be laid against so learned and pious a reformer!

Εἰ δ' ἀνδρὶ φάμεν
Εοικὸς ἀμφὶ δαιμονίων κα-
-λα' μείων γὰρ αἰτία. Pindar.

The charge, however, has obtained credit. And by such as are acquainted with the extent to which *pious frauds* have proceeded, both in *faith* and *practice*, as well among the orthodox as the heretics, the stealing of an old Greek MS. will be considered but as the dust on the balance!

Tantum Religio potuit suadere malorum!
Lucretius.

The dispute, in which the greatest controversial skill has been displayed, relates to the identity of this MS. and Henry Stephens's famous codex, entitled β; some contending, that they are different MSS. others, that they are the same. Arguments seem to preponderate on the side of the latter opinion. But suffice it, just to have touched the edge of these disputes.

The readings of this MS. are considered in general as of more authority than those of other MSS.: and, for this reason, Dr. Harwood's Greek Testament, though a most abominably ill-printed book, is considered as very valuable: it follows the readings of the Codex Bezae more closely than any other edition does. In the year 1787 the University appointed Dr. Kipling, late Fellow of St. John's, and Deputy Regius-Professor of Divinity, to publish a fac-simile of this their highly prized MS. The fac-simile made its appearance in 1793, in two volumes folio, a most sumptuous work, and allowed to be a faithful representation of the original. But the editor gained few laurels by his preface, which is not very fertile in critical remark, and is even disfigured by false Latin. Dr. Edwards, the editor of Plutarch's Treatise *περὶ Παιδαγωγίας*, published some pertinent remarks on this Preface.

LXVII.—SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

It is related of Sir Isaac Newton, that he first formed the thought of writing his Principia, as he sat alone in his garden. He there fell, it is said, into a meditation on the power of gravity, when he beheld an apple fall from a tree. This occurrence, they say, tended to confirm him in his opinion on the law of falling bodies. Being

Being firmly convinced, that the power of gravity does not perceptibly grow less, though the distance from the centre of the earth should be considerably extended, he carried his speculations on the subject to the moon, and thence to the primary planets; and, by the application of his great principle, he concluded, that they were all carried round the sun by the same power.

Whatever weight we allow to the circumstance of the apple, it will be admitted, that true philosophy is wont to employ itself in making practical deductions from the simplest appearances; and that the grandest and most important discoveries have been often founded on the most ordinary occurrences. The greatest treasures are not collected in those places, where Nature

With richest hands
Show'rs on her Kings barbaric pearls and
gold. Milton.

It has been also related of Sir Isaac Newton, that Dr. Stukely, the antiquary, once called on him about dinner-time. Dr. Stukely was shewn into the dining-room, where, under cover on a table was a roasted fowl, for Sir Isaac's dinner. The servant told his master, that Dr. Stukely was below. Sir Isaac, however, was a long while before he made his appearance. In the mean time, Stukely had the curiosity to peep under the cover, and, as his own dinner-time was now approaching, his appetite was in perfect good humour with the fowl, which he hastily devoured, leaving the bones under the cover.

At length, Sir Isaac made his appearance, and began to apologize for detaining Dr. Stukely so long. He, at the same time, expressed his hope, that the Doctor would prolong his visit, and take the wing of a fowl with him. Sir Isaac now proceeded to take off the cover, when, on seeing nothing under it but the bones of a fowl, he began to apologize again, expressing, at the same time, his surprise, not at the disappearance of the fowl, but that he should have forgotten, he had just eaten it for his dinner.

This story has travelled about a long time, and, with others of a similar nature, must shift for itself. I do not vouch for its authenticity: indeed, the greatest men have not been always remarkable for the greatest absence. It must, at the same time, be acknowledged, that Sir Isaac Newton was a privileged man. A fashionable writer, after rebuking ABSENT people, makes a remark to this effect:—

(I quote from memory)—“We tolerate absence in only two classes of people, in young people far gone in love, and in great mathematicians.”

LXVIII.—ENGLISH MSS. in the PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The English MSS. in the Public Library are numerous; conspicuous among which for number, and many for worth, are Thomas Baker's, though most are copies, and all copied by himself. These we have already had occasion slightly to mention.

Baker left 42 volumes in all: of these 19 were left to the University: to the Earl of Oxford he left 23 volumes, which are now made public property, and in the British Museum. Of these MSS. there is a catalogue, in the Biographia Britannica, under the article Baker. The account of the Cambridge-part of them was written by the Rev. Mr. Robert Robinson, of Chesterton, near Cambridge. In the Life of Baker, by the Rev. Mr. Masters, formerly of Bene't College, there is a more copious and complete catalogue.

It seemed, some time since, as if the University had intended to have perfected their number, a gentleman having been employed to copy some of these MSS. in the Museum, for the Public Library at Cambridge. Two volumes were transcribed, and are now in the Public Library. These were finished about six years ago. This business, however, and we speak it with regret, seems, at present, suspended.

Among the English MSS. in the Public Library, are also various Letters written by several distinguished persons, since the Reformation, many of them members of the University; a few ancient Poems, and many Historical papers. They have been liberally consulted, and almost all either copied or printed. Some papers that relate to the University were copied by Baker.

A Prayer, and a translation of Xenophon's Hiero, by Queen Elizabeth, have been thought worthy of being preserved among the English MSS. I do not know that her Majesty condescended to publish them. The dignity of great princes, it may be thought, consists in governing their subjects, and that they degrade themselves in becoming authors. James I. thought otherwise. He composed a Treatise, and dedicated it (to whom else could Solomon dedicate it?) to Jesus Christ. Such a lucubration surely could not be unworthy the state of Majesty; and to have buried such a jewel among dirty old MSS., though it might have argued some concern for the Monarch, would have betrayed

trayed little regard for the improvement of all future ages!

LXIX.—DR. COULTHURST.

The time of taking degrees is allowedly a very serious period at Cambridge. The public examinations, also, it is allowed, are conducted with system, and with impartiality. An Oxonian, however, who was once on a visit to Sidney College, thought otherwise. He was observing, that the business of taking a degree was managed at Oxford with more regularity, and by one uniform process; that you saw the whole procedure, as it were, at one view; and that the business was carried on with dispatch, and closed in perspicuity.—Whereas (continued he) in the Senate-house at Cambridge, there are so many breaks and interruptions, that you are troubled to find what they are about; at one time the young men are employed, at other times they are doing nothing. The finale is huddled up in darkness, and the honours seem bestowed by chance. A Fellow, who was sitting by, Dr. Coulthurst, aptly replied,

Chance is direction, which thou canst not see.
Pope.

LXX.—DR. BENTLEY.

Dr. Bentley was a man of extensive reading; and obtained a substantial reputation by his critical talents. But a man's taste is not in exact proportion to his reading, nor will his imagination always keep pace with his acuteness. As a proof that Bentley was not greatly gifted with taste, nor extraordinarily enriched with fancy, may be mentioned, that he is known to have written only one copy of verses, in which is a passage copied from Cowley, though (adds Dr. Johnson, in his Life of Cowley) with the inferiority of an imitator. Almost every critic of eminence has left behind him some flowers of poesy, as a kind of testimony, that, if he was not qualified to rank among the first performers on the lyre, he knew, at least, when the instrument was in tune. It does not appear that Dr. Bentley's ears were *well hung*.

In a controversy, where his superior knowledge of Greek and Roman writers could not fail to give him advantage, he gained an honourable and easy triumph. But he stained his laurels by his emendations on Milton. Richard Dawes, formerly Fellow of Emanuel College, and afterwards Master of Newcastle-school, wrote a learned critical work, en-

titled *Miscellanea Critica*. He tells us in his Preface, that he once meditated to put the *PARADISE LOST* into Greek verse. He finished the first book; but, continues he, (and he was allowedly one of the best Greek scholars of his age,) *cum jam egomet mea vineta cadere valeam, solacismis scatere comperi*; and, as a proof of his unfitness for the work, he produced the very passage which he had formerly printed as a specimen. It is a pity that the learned Doctor had not practised the same ingenuousness on his Emendations. The futility of most of them has been shewn with ability, though with modesty, by Bishop Pearce.

Dr. Bentley once put forth proposals for publishing a new edition of the Greek Testament. There was a world of flourishing, vaunting expressions, and a little cant, in these proposals. But it was to be *Dr. Bentley's Greek Testament*, to supersede all other editions, and to be the great luminary, when the light of all the MSS. should be extinguished! If we may draw any conclusions from Dr. Bentley's skill at emendations, from his emendations of Milton, it was, perhaps, fortunate for him, and no loss to the world, that this work never made its appearance. Dr. Conyers Middleton published some stinging remarks on Dr. Bentley's proposals, and the learned Critic suspended his labours.

It is Dr. Bentley of whom the following story is recorded:—A young man having committed some offence against the College-statutes, had a copy of Greek verses set him as a punishment by the Doctor. The young man finished his verses, and brought them for examination. The Doctor had not proceeded far, before he observed a passage, which, he said, was bad Greek. The young gentleman, bowing, replied, "Yet, Sir, I thought I had followed good authority;" and, taking a Pindar out of his pocket, he pointed to a similar expression in that poet. The Doctor was satisfied: but, continuing to read on, he soon found another passage, which he said was certainly bad Greek. The young man took his Pindar out of his pocket again, and shewed another passage, which he had followed as his authority. The Doctor was here a little nettled: but he proceeded to the end of the verses, when he observed another passage at the close, which he affirmed was not classical. "Yet Pindar (rejoined the young man) was my authority even here;" and he pointed out the place, which he had closely imitated

tated. "Get along, Sir, (exclaimed the Doctor, rising from his chair in a passion), Pindar was very bold, and you are very impudent!"

LXXI.—THEODORE BEZA'S EPISTLE to the UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE.

The following Latin Epistle accompanied Beza's present of his MS. It is prefixed to the codex, and in his own hand-writing.

Inclytæ modisque omnibus celebratissimæ Academix Cantabrigiensi Gratiam et Pacem à Deo Patre ac Domino nostro Jesu Christo.

Quatuor Evangeliorum et Actorum Apostolicorum Græco-Latinum exemplar ex S. Irenæi cœnobio Lugdunensi ante aliquot annos nactus, mutilum quidem illud, et neque satis emendate ab initio ubique descriptum, neque ita ut oportuit habitum, sicut ex paginis quibusdam diverso charactere insertis, et indocti cujuspiam Græci Calogeri barbaris adscriptis alicubi notis apparet, vestræ potissimum Academix, ut inter vere Christianas vetustissimæ, plurimisque hominibus celeberrimæ, dicandum existimavi, Reverendi Domini et Patres, in cujus sacrario tantum hoc venerandæ, nisi forte fallor, vetustatis monimentum collocetur. Etsi vero nulli melius, quam vos ipsi, quæ sit huic exemplari fides habenda, æstimarent, hac de re tamen vos admonendos duxi, tantam a me in Lucæ præsertim Evangelio repertam esse inter hunc codicem et cæteros quantumvis discrepantiam, ut vitandæ quorundam offensionis asservandum potius quam publicandum existimem. In hac tamen non sententiarum sed vocum diversitate nihil profecto comperi unde suspicari potuerim, a veteribus illis hæreticis fuisse depravatum. Imo multa mihi videor deprehendisse magna observatione digna. Quædam etiam sic a recepta Scriptura discrepantia, ut tamen cum veterum quorundam et Græcorum et Latinorum Patrum Scriptis consentiant; non pauca denique, quibus vetusta Latina Editio corroboratur: quæ omnia pro ingenii mei modulo inter se comparata, et cum Syra et Arabica editione collata, in majores meas annotationes a me nuper emendatas, et brevi, Deo favente, prodituras congeffi. Sed age, res hæc tota vestri, sicuti par est, judicii esto. Tantum a vobis peto, Reverendi Domini et Patres, ut hoc qualecunque summæ in vestram amplitudinem observantiæ meæ veluti monimentum, ab homine vestri studiosissimo profectum, æqui bonique consuliatis. D. Jesus Servator noster, et universè vobis omnibus, et

privatim singulis, totique adeo Christianissimæ Anglorum genti, magis ac magis pro bonitate singula sua benedicat.

Genevæ viii. Idus Decris Anno Domini MD, CIO, LXXXI.

Vestræ totius inclytæ Academix dignitati addictissimus

THEODORUS BEZA.

LXXII.—MR. CHRISTOPHER SMART, formerly FELLOW of PEMBROKE-HALL.

In the following lines the thought, perhaps, is not quite original:—the author, probably, had in his eye a fable of Æsop's—but the turn is truly epigrammatic; and as they were not printed in Christopher Smart's Poems, no apology will be necessary for inserting them here.

On a malignant, dull Poet. By Christopher Smart.

When the viper its venom has spit, it is said,
That its fat heals the wound which its poison
had made:

Thus it fares with the blockhead, who ventures
to write,

His dullness an antidote proves to his spite.

E. R.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A TABLE shewing the ADVANTAGES of VACCINE INOCULATION. By JOHN RING.

THE NATURAL SMALL-POX.

1. **T**HE natural small-pox is a loathsome, infectious, painful, and fatal disease. It is confined to no climate; but rages in every quarter of the world, and destroys a tenth part of mankind.

2. Those who survive the ravages of that dreadful distemper, often survive only to be the victims of other maladies; or to drag out a miserable existence worse than death.

3. This cruel and lamentable disorder leaves behind it pits, scars, and other blemishes; and bodily deformities which embitter life.

THE INOCULATED SMALL-POX.

1. The inoculated small-pox also is loathsome, infectious, painful, and sometimes fatal; and, when partially adopted, spreads the contagion, and increases the mortality of the disease.

2. It sometimes occasions the same maladies as the natural small-pox.

3. It frequently leaves behind it the same blemishes and deformities as the natural small-pox; which are the more deplorable, as they were brought on by a voluntary act.

THE INOCULATED COW-POCK.

1. The inoculated cow-pock scarcely deserves the name of a disease. It is not

not infectious; and, in the opinion of the most experienced practitioners, has never proved fatal.

2. It occasions no other disease. On the contrary, it has often been known to improve health; and to remedy those diseases under which the patient before laboured.

3. It leaves behind no blemish, but a blessing;—one of the greatest ever bestowed on man,—a perfect security against the future infection of the small-pox.

From this faithful statement of the advantages attending vaccine-inoculation, it must appear evident to every unprejudiced person, that it is the duty, as well as the interest, of every parent, of every individual, and of every nation, to adopt the practice, and to hasten the extermination of the small-pox.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION of the WATERS which
compose the RIVER MISSISSIPPI; and
REMARKS on the IMPORTANCE of its
FREE NAVIGATION to the AMERI-
CANS.

THE Mississippi empties itself into the Gulf of Mexico. Its course, in its various turnings and windings, from its mouth to its junction with the Ohio, is upwards of nine hundred miles. The Ohio is formed by the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, in latitude $40^{\circ} 31' 44''$, and in longitude about five degrees westward of Philadelphia. Its course is about 1188 computed miles, through a pleasant, fruitful, and healthy country.—At the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela, stands Fort Pitt; and about two hundred yards from it, on the eastern bank of the Monongahela, is the town of Pittsburgh, a place of considerable importance, and daily increasing. The Ohio is from four to seven hundred yards wide, until it approaches within one hundred miles of the Mississippi, where it is one thousand yards across. It receives the waters of upwards of forty rivers and creeks, mostly navigable, and communicates with lakes Erie, Ontario, St. Clair, and Huron. These rivers and creeks intersect and fertilize the finest tracts of land in the United States. The lands on both sides of the Ohio, and its branches, extending south-eastwardly and south-westwardly, comprize a space of one million of square miles. In the account given of it by Captain Hutchins, geographer to Congress, he describes the part he survey-

ed, lying between the thirty-third and forty-fifth degrees of latitude, and the seventy-eighth and ninety-fourth degrees of longitude, as containing an extent of territory, which for healthfulness, fertility of soil, and variety of productions, is not, perhaps, surpassed by any on the habitable globe.

It produces abundantly (according to his account) wheat, hemp, flax, &c. The forests are loaded with sugar-trees, walnut, chestnut, ash, oak, &c. and abound with bears, buffaloes, deer, turkies, &c.

Mr. Lewis Evans (another agent of Congress) corroborates this statement.—He adds, that most of the hills on both sides of the Ohio are filled with excellent coal, and salt-springs; iron ore and lead mines are found on its borders. The Ohio, and rivers emptying into it, afford green and other turtle, carp, sturgeon, perch, and cat-fish; the two latter of an enormous size, viz. perch from eight to twelve pounds, and cats from thirty to one hundred pounds weight. To the trees enumerated by Captain Hutchins, he adds, that the high and dry lands are covered with hickory, walnut, grape-vines, &c.; the lowlands with sycamore, poplar, cherry, beech, elm, aspen, &c.; and below, or southwardly, of the Rapids (a fall in the Ohio, 705 computed miles below Fort Pitt), he says there are several large cedar, or cypress-swamps, where these trees grow to a remarkable size; also an abundance of canes, such as grow in South Carolina. The other productions of the country (according to Mr. Evans,) are wheat, Indian corn, buckwheat, rye, oats, barley, flax, hemp, tobacco, rice, silk, potash, &c.; and large crops of white and red clover, and other useful grass. About 584 miles below Fort Pitt, on the eastern side of the Ohio, about three miles distant from it, and at the head of a small creek or run, where are several large and miry salt springs, Mr. Evans says there are found numbers of large bones, teeth, and tusks, commonly supposed to have been those of elephants, but by our late Dr. Hunter attributed to belong to some carnivorous animal larger than an elephant. They are exactly similar to those of the *Incognitum*, or Mammoth, which has been exhibited in London by Mr. Peale, an American.

In some observations addressed to the Earl of Hillsborough, in the year 1770, when Secretary of State for the North American department) by a Mr. Wharton, of Philadelphia, he states, for rea-

sons

sons which he gives, that "No part of North America will require less encouragement for the production of naval stores, and raw materials for manufactories in Europe, and for supplying the West India Islands with lumber, provisions, &c. than the country of the Ohio."

From the accounts of these and other persons, the following useful articles also appear to be found near the branches of the Ohio: near Licking and Lacomie creeks, a plenty of coals, and stones for building; near Kiskeminetas, coal and salt; near Muskingum, timber for ship building, salt-springs, coal, freestones, whetstones, white and blue clay for glass-works and pottery; near Hocking, coal and freestone; near Tottary, the large reed, or Carolina cane; near Great Salt Lick Creek, salt-springs, white clay, and limestone; near Buffalo river, (at 925 computed miles from Fort Pitt) hemp, flax, wheat, tobacco, coal, lime, and freestone; near Oniatanon, a silver-mine, lime, freestone, salt, coal; blue, yellow, and white clay (for glass-works and pottery); hemp, grapes, hops, apples, peaches, pears, cherries, currants, gooseberries, melons, &c.; the inhabitants near the latter river trade in furs and deer-skins to the amount of 5000*l.* sterling annually.

From the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio, the former, by means of various branches, extends to and communicates with the lakes Erie, Ontario, St. Clair, and Huron. The description of the lands on its borders is nearly the same as that before given, and needs not be repeated. There are several French and other settlements on the Mississippi above its junction with the Ohio, which, so long ago as 1771, Captain Hutchins describes as able to furnish 1273 fencible-men.

An extract, said to be from the manuscript of a late traveller, has been published in America, in which it is laid down; that "Many tokens remain on both sides of the Mississippi of the country being in ancient ages as well cultivated and as thickly inhabited as the country on the Danube or the Rhine; which fully proves that the literati have been too hasty in denominating America a New World, or an original present to the Europeans from the hands of rude nature."

The reasons upon which this opinion is grounded, are curious, and, were they not from an anonymous pen, appear to be worthy of attention. However, for the entertainment of those who meddle with antiquity, they are as follow:

"Besides those ruins in the Illinois and

Vabash countries, (lying immediately above the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio,) which have been often mentioned, there are others no less remarkable many hundreds of miles farther west, and particularly in the country about the great falls of the Mississippi. As we approach those falls commonly called St. Anthony's, we frequently meet with pyramids of earth from 30 to 70, and even 80 feet in height. These are, most probably, the tombs of the ancient kings and chieftains of this part of America; though there are others which I am inclined to believe were erected in consequence of some signal victory, and, possibly, to cover the bones and carcases of the slain. In digging horizontally into several of these pyramids, a little above the base, we generally found a stratum of white substance, somewhat like moist lime, and glutinous withal, extending in all probability several yards within, or perhaps nearly the whole length of the diametrical line. I had even reason to believe this consolidated chalky substance to be the remains of skeletons buried perhaps *twenty centuries* and converted by time and the operation of the elements into their present state.

"A copper-mine was opened some years since farther down the Mississippi; and, to the great surprize of the labourers, a large collection of mining-tools were found several fathoms below the superficies of the earth. Another person, in digging for a well, discovered a furnace of brick work, five fathoms below the present surface; and in this furnace were found a quantity of coals and firebrands, which, for aught we know, might have been kindled in the days of Moses or Lycurgus.

"Not long since, at a spot on the shore of the Ohio, where the bank had been wasted by the undermining of the water, a stone dropped out, of the hardest kind of black marble, about seven pounds in weight, having twelve equal surfaces, each surface being mathematically equilateral and equangular five-sided figures. This does not appear to be a *lusus naturæ*, but a work of exquisite art, the offspring of human ingenuity.

"Near the falls of the Mississippi there is a salt-spring in the bed of a river, which has been inclosed with stone-work of unknown antiquity to keep out fresh water. In times of freshes, however, the river overflows the stone-work, and mixes with the brine, so that it does not afford salt to the savages hereabouts until the river is considerably fallen.

"In

"In several places circular fortifications have been discovered in the same country; these are constantly inclosed with deep ditches, and fenced with a breastwork.— From these and many other similar remains of antiquity, one would be inclined to think the world much older than has been commonly imagined. Several tribes on the western side of the great river above-mentioned, date their national existence for more than 20,000 moons back; and the Indians of the Eastern world go infinitely farther into the depths of time, though both relate many events of these distant periods that are evidently mixed with fable."

Without enquiring into the authenticity of these discoveries, and the probability of the deduction made from them relative to the antiquity of the world, it may not be improper to state, that many other travellers into those parts relate a similar discovery of antiquities; and if the writer of this article may be allowed to hazard a conjecture upon the subject, he thinks it probable that America was very populous long before the irruption of Attila and his barbarians into the southern parts of Europe. It is ascertained that the northern extremities of the two continents approximate each other within about eighteen miles. We may therefore as well suppose, that, when this "*officina gentium*" became overstocked, and migrated into Pannonia, Moesia, Dacia, England, Italy, France, and Spain, numbers of them would have crossed this strait between them and the Western continent; but, perhaps, finding the climate and soil in those northern parts not equal to those which their countrymen discovered in the southern parts of the European continent, many of them returned, and pursued that route. Those, however, who remained, must necessarily have discovered that the farther they went to the southward, the finer was the soil, and pleasanter the temperature. It is by no means improbable that the Mexicans and Indians of the Southern America have been originally those barbarians whom the warmer latitudes have rendered more effeminate. All who have witnessed the distance between the natives no farther apart than Massachusetts and South Carolina, must allow this change to be still more possible in the savage who migrates from his rude and niggardly climate into the midst of a mild and luxuriant one.— The southern Indians, then, might quit the northern part to their ruder brethren who came after them, and thus, by the

effects of the climate, the gradations of the same people originally from one stock, but separated, and actuated upon by different physical causes, may be easily accounted for, and the polished Mexican and savage Mohawk be traced to the same origin. The Mexicans, probably, finding their northern brethren troublesome, threw up those circular fortifications before-mentioned, and the pyramids were the tumuli with which they covered their slain; until, tired out with continued carnage, they retired southward, and left the north to their aggressors, who, settling there, became Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, &c.

Leaving conjecture, it must be obvious, from the immensity of land belonging to the United States, which the constituent branches of the Mississippi pass through, and for exporting the productions of which that river is the only outlet, as will be shewn presently, its free navigation is indispensably necessary to the inhabitants, who are at present very numerous, perhaps 300,000 souls. They are too rude and impatient to bear the restraint of even their own Government, as the (two) western insurrections, on account of the American Government having laid an excise-duty upon distillation, and which cost nearly five millions of dollars to quell, plainly discover; and there is very little doubt but that if their Legislature had not taken prompt and decisive measures for settling the difference respecting the Intendant of New Orleans refusing the customary right of deposit, but that they would, as they declared, have marched into Louisiana, and done themselves justice.

It hath been already said that the Mississippi is the only outlet to the sea for the productions of the western territory; the reason is this: the lofty Allegheny mountains cross the whole of the United States lengthwise in a north-east and south-west direction, so that there is no communication between the rivers which rise on the eastern side of them and those on the western, called by the inhabitants of the eastern parts *ultramontane* waters. The Virginians have, indeed, entertained ideas of a vast undertaking, which is to improve the navigation of the Potomack to the foot of the Allegheny mountain; and another communication is talked of by means of the western branches of the Susquehanna; but these endeavours may be a long while before they are (if ever) carried into effect; and even if they were to be, there must then be a tedious and expensive portage or land-carriage over the mountain,

tain, so that most of the exports of the western territory must continue to find a vent through the channel of the Mississippi.

The descent of the Ohio is so extremely rapid, that to navigate against its current is impracticable; and the shoals and other impediments are so numerous, that it would be extremely hazardous to venture a cargo in a vessel which could go to

sea. The natives, therefore, load their merchandize in boats, or stow them on rafts, which can run down with the current at all seasons, and, with proper caution, avoid all those impediments. The boats, or rafts, are rowed, or towed, with setting poles, to New Orleans, where they are sold, and the goods deposited, until an opportunity of freight offers to the market for which they are suitable.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIR of JAMES BOSWELL, ESQ.

JAMES BOSWELL was born about the year 1740. He was the eldest son of Alexander Boswell of Auchinleck, the representative of a very ancient and respectable family, and one of the senators of the College of Justice, the supreme civil court in Scotland.

He received his early education at the schools and in the university of Edinburgh, where his father's professional pursuits necessarily fixed his residence. In his very boyish years, he was distinguished among his young companions for a quickness and precocity of parts, and for a playful vivacity of humour. During his attendance at the university, the powers which he displayed in his exercises, and in the societies of his fellow-students, excited an applause which warmed his opening mind with hopes of future literary greatness.

Some eminent Scotsmen, such as Hume, Kaimes, and Robertson, had, about this time, distinguished themselves in literature. Those ancient prejudices had been gradually effaced, by which the Scots were too long withheld from the liberal cultivation of every English art. A theatre for the exhibition of the works of the English drama had, in spite of presbyterian prejudices, at length, begun to attract, at Edinburgh, the resort of the leaders in the sphere of fashion. Even the pleaders at the Scottish bar began to become ambitious of discarding from their speech the broad gabble of their native dialect, and anxiously asked the players to tutor them to prattle English. The voice of fashion, loudly echoing the softer suggestions of academical erudition and taste, called all the gay and the young to cultivate and to prize elegant letters.

Passionately desirous to flutter and to shine among the young and fashionable, as well as ambitious to merit the esteem

of the learned, Boswell, the farther he entered upon the scenes of life, became still more ardently the votary of wit and of the literary arts. The greater number of the young men of fortune, in many countries, are commonly so idle, and of course so silly, in the first years of opening manhood, that a very small portion of wit and common sense must be easily sufficient to constitute a prodigy of parts among them. Boswell, accordingly, found no difficulty in making himself the dictator of a little circle. He was taught to believe himself a native genius, destined to attain to all that was great in elegant literature, almost without the aid of study. His society was eagerly courted; his sayings were repeated; his little compositions, however light and frivolous, were praised, as flowing from an unrivalled felicity of humour, wit, and fancy. So much hasty applause would have been enough to spoil any young man. Not pride, but the vanity of literary and colloquial eminence, was thus early rooted in Boswell's bosom, and became his ruling passion. He learned to account it the supreme felicity of life, to sparkle in gay convivial converse over wine, and to mingle with passionate delight in the society of professed wits. He was encouraged to try his fortune, far too rashly, as a youthful author; and to send to the press various levities in poetry and prose, which had been much more wisely condemned to the fire. Of these, several appeared in a small Collection of Poems, by Scottish gentlemen, which was, about this time, published at Edinburgh. Boswell's pieces in this Collection possess scarcely any other merit than that of a giddy vivacity. It was fortunately enriched with some more precious materials, the compositions of Dr. Thomas Blacklock, of Gilbert Gordon, Esq. of Halleaths, and of Jerome Stone, rector of the school of Dunkeld. A series of

of letters between Boswell and his friend, the late Hon. Andrew Erskine, were, with similar imprudence, published about the same time, but certainly not at all to the honour of either of the young gentlemen. So little fitted is often that which has enlivened the gaiety of convivial conversation, or has, in manuscript, been applauded, to meet, from the press, the examination of an unprejudiced jury, before which none but its genuine independent merits can have weight in its favour.

Thus far, young Boswell's life had been gay and flattering: he was now to launch farther out upon the ocean of the world. In the choice of a professional destination, he hesitated between a life of literature and business, and one of idleness and fashion. Had it not been for his father's authority, the latter would have gained his preference. But Lord Auchinleck, believing that the lively talents of his son could not fail of success at the bar, urged him to become a lawyer, with flatteries, promises, and some threats, which at last subdued James's passion for a red coat, a cockade, and a commission in the Guards. A sort of compromise took place between the father and the son; in consequence of which, the latter obtained permission, with a suitable pecuniary allowance, to visit London, to study the civil law at Utrecht, and to make the tour of Europe, before he should, finally, fix himself at home as a practising advocate.

With a breast agitated by a tumult of hopes, wishes, and uncertain fancies, young Boswell repaired to that great mart of business, knowledge, and pleasure, London. He was impatient to mingle in its scenes of amusement, to drink of all that was elegant in its letters and its arts at the very fountain-head, to gratify an ingenuous curiosity, which he long continued to feel, of approaching the presence, and obtaining the personal acquaintance, of all those who were, on any account, the most illustrious among his contemporaries. A young man of manners so lively and agreeable, talents so promising, and a family and fortune so respectable, could not but meet with an easy introduction, by means of his father's friends and his own, into the highest and the most fashionable circles of polite company which the metropolis afforded. The charm of his sprightly conversation and good-natured manners was universally felt. He became a general favourite; and was quickly led to diffuse himself, if we may so speak, very widely in the society of London. He plunged eagerly into the stream

of convivial festivity and of gay amusement. No young man ever enjoyed with a keener and more exquisite gust the flatteries of partial friends, the success of a brilliant repartee, the attentions of that fascinating politeness which aims to win your heart by making you in love with yourself, or that happy play of convivial conversation in which wisdom, wit, elegance, and good-breeding, temper sensual and social enjoyment with the generous flow of liberal intelligence. For the sake of knowledge, of social converse, of commendation, of celebrity, he was still ready to forsake his study to mingle with company; and he might perhaps gain in the one way more than he lost in the other. But, in the mean time, the dissipation of perpetual company-keeping, and the use of the sensualities with which it was accompanied, made themselves still more and more necessary to the young man, who thought only of enjoying them without making himself their slave.

His passion for the acquaintance of men of great intellectual eminence had, however, in the first instance, the merit of saving him from the emptiness of mere foppery, as from brutal and profligate debauchery. Even in the society of a Wilkes and a Foote, in their loosest and most convivial hours, it was not possible, that there should not be more of the feast of reason, and the flow of soul, than of sensual grossness. Men of well-earned celebrity for any sort of intellectual excellence, although they may have their hours of relaxation, can never be acceptable associates to the sottish debauchee. He who loves to converse with them, even in these hours, must possess a mind somewhat congenial with theirs: nor will he long seek their company with fondness, unless his heart and understanding become impregnated with their sentiments. Attaching himself to Dr. Samuel Johnson, Boswell thus acquired a protection from frivolity and vice, and the advantage of the lessons of an instructor in wisdom, scarcely less beneficial than when the Athenian youth, with sudden emotion, dashed his crown of roses on the ground, and, abjuring the false joys of love and wine, devoted all his future life to the study of philosophy, and the practice of austere virtue.

The eloquence of the *Ramblers*, being of that gorgeous and strongly discriminated character which the most easily engages the attention of youth, had powerfully impressed the imagination of Boswell during his studies at Edinburgh. Johnson's Dictionary, presenting its author in

the character of the great censor and dictator of the English language, aided and confirmed the impression. When, in addition to this, he learned, that Johnson's conversation was not less rich and original than his books, there needed nothing more to make him earnestly ambitious of the great lexicographer's acquaintance. He found in Johnson, when the desired introduction was at last obtained, not precisely what he had imagined, but of a different sort even more than his hopes and wishes had taught him to expect. He courted with every winning assiduity a man of whom he was proud to profess himself the follower. Almost from the very first days of their acquaintance, he gladly haunted the presence of the illustrious moralist, and watched and preserved the treasures which fell from his lips, as if he had already determined to become his biographer. Attentions so respectfully flattering are not easily resisted by either philosophers or heroes; Johnson could not but become partial to an admirer who professed to court his company almost with the humble devotion of a mortal attending the footsteps of a divinity; who was himself a youth of genius, fortune, and fashion; and who ardently professed to be ambitious of nothing so much as of making eminent improvement in piety, virtue, and liberal intelligence.

Satiated, at length, with the enjoyments of London, Boswell departed, with a new flutter of hopes and wishes, to pursue knowledge and pleasure in those new varieties of form, in which they might present themselves on the Continent. At Utrecht he studied law for some time, under an eminent civilian; but, as I should suspect, without such enlarged and successful apprehension of the noble collection of Tribonian, as might have enabled him to see in it a wonderfully perfect system of moral wisdom, applied, upon the principles of right and expediency, to a very extensive variety of cases in the practice of social and political life; or to trace it, with a curious and philosophical eye, as one of the most faithful, minute, and interesting, of all records of the detail of manners. He failed not, however, to make a few slight inquiries into the laws and the language of the country, which served to fill with erudition his letters to Johnson, and, it may be, also, to his Scottish friends, Lord Kaimes and Lord Hailes. From Utrecht, he, after a while, continued his travels through Germany into Switzerland. The ambition of becoming known to eminent men, was still

one of his predominant foibles; and, to the unspeakable gratification of that passion of his, he had the felicity of being, in his tour through Germany, the travelling companion of the Right Honourable George Keith, the last Earl Marischal of Scotland. In Switzerland, Lord Marischal introduced his young countryman to Rousseau; who, then, an exile from France and from Geneva, resided at Motiers, in the principality of Neuchâtel, under the protection of the great King of Prussia. Boswell, in due time, found occasion to tell the world how fondly he had visited Jean-Jacques-Rousseau; how kindly he had been received by the solitary philosopher; with what flattering and confidential commendations a man so discerning and so suspicious had deigned to honour his merits! But, when Rousseau's Confessions were, long after, published, it did not appear from them, that he preserved the recollection of having ever seen such a man as James Boswell. To have seen only Citizen Rousseau, would have been little. Boswell had the pleasure of visiting also the patriarch of Ferney, and the delight of hearing Voltaire deal out sarcasms and malicious fictions, the inspirations of fear and envy, against a rival wit and philosopher, who was as vain and as famous as himself.

From Rousseau, Boswell obtained an indirect recommendation, which procured him one of the most splendid and lasting friendships of his subsequent life. But it is probable that he was more charmed with the conversation and manners of Voltaire, than with those of the ex-citizen of Geneva.

Having thus seen the *lions* in Germany and Switzerland, Boswell hastened away over the Alps to Italy. It was not enough for this youth's ambition, to make nothing more than the common tour which was ordinarily made by every one else. Addison had pervaded and celebrated the republic of San Marino; Boswell resolved to visit that of Corsica. The Corsicans, after struggling with various success, for a long course of years, to throw off the yoke of the Genoese, were at last about to be transferred to masters against whose power their efforts would be vain. At this moment they enjoyed, in the interior parts of the isle, a miserable independence, purchased at the expence of almost all besides that was precious in life. Their last generous exertions to secure the prize of liberty had, more than all the former, drawn upon them the admiration and the eager sympathy of Europe. Courts and
cabinets

cabinets might see their fortunes with indifference, or might even cabal against them: but the people, true philosophers, the benevolent and humane in every condition, and particularly all the enthusiastic admirers of manly fortitude and gallant enterprize, were ardent in their wishes for the final success of the Corsicans. Paoli, their leader, was celebrated as a hero and a lawgiver, worthy of the most illustrious times of Grecian or of Roman liberty. Rousseau, the warm friend of Corsican freedom, had received Paoli's invitation to become the historian and the assistant-legislator of the rising republic. The fame of Paoli and the Corsicans had greatly interested the curiosity of Boswell, as a young Scottish Whig, even before he saw Rousseau. Rousseau's conversation completed the charm. The Genevan philosopher was too cautious, however, to give Boswell more than an indirect letter of introduction to the Corsican general. With this, and such other recommendations as he could procure, our traveller made his way to Paoli's head-quarters. Pleased with the visit of an admirer who was a man of fashion, a Briton, a young enthusiast for liberty, the Corsicans received Boswell with kindness and respect, and entertained him with liberal hospitality. He was too polite and good-natured, too much an enthusiast for freedom, not to express himself to be more than pleased with all that he experienced and all he saw. General Paoli, who was truly a man of a keen and comprehensive understanding, with a heart pregnant with heroic and patriotic sentiments, seems to have been not less sensible to admiration and praise, than almost all other great men whose hearts have been frankly unfolded to the world, are known to have commonly been. Boswell flattered the General, and the General flattered him in return. The legislature, the administration of justice, the arms, the vigilance for defence, the modes of industry, the familiar manners of the Corsicans, every thing in truth that could be perceived by a few lively superficial glances; but, above all, the conversation, the figure, the looks, the gestures of Paoli, were observed by the young Scotsman with the enthusiasm of an admirer, and with the care of one that meant to treasure up his present observations for future use. Paoli, and his Corsicans, could not help expressing, in Boswell's hearing, their wishes, that they might obtain the protection and aid of Britain: and Boswell, in the Don-Quixote-like fervour of his imagination, was

almost moved, when these wishes met his ear, and when he saw himself lodged, feasted, and attended in ceremonious state, to believe himself a British ambassador, deputed to declare Britain the tutelar divinity of Corsican freedom. To flatter him in a manner the most intoxicating, it was supposed by some wise-headed politicians on the Continent, that it was not for nothing such a man as Boswell could have gone among the Corsican savages; and all the newspapers of Europe soon told, that he had adventured thither as the secret agent of the British court. After he retired from the court of Paoli, he was politely received, and entertained with courteous hospitality, by the French officers on the isle: he returned at last to the Italian continent, vain of his expedition, and gratefully boasting of all the favours and honours which it had procured him.

He did not now prolong the time of his absence from his native country. Taking his way through France, he had soon the pleasure of presenting himself to his old friends in London. His temper and manners were still as conciliating as formerly; his briskness of talk was now somewhat softened; his politeness was improved by a graceful polish, which the converse of elegant strangers had naturally communicated: and, as it is not so much from study as from the observation of nature, and from mingling in society, that the traveller's proper improvements are to be obtained; Boswell had profited in the acquisition of knowledge, much more than nine-tenths of the young men of fortune from Britain are commonly wont to profit in the same course of fashionable travel: he could boast, too, of having kept, in his absence, some of the best company in Europe; and, whenever any of the wits or the heroes of the Continent were mentioned, might speak of them almost as familiar acquaintance. None of all his friends in London welcomed his return with more cordial kindness than Johnson. From the Continent he had held an epistolary correspondence with this Coryphæus of English philology; and from Johnson had received several letters filled with such benignity and wisdom, as but few of the wits or philosophers of the Continent had hearts and understandings to supply.

He soon hastened down to Scotland. His father and his Scottish friends were sufficiently charmed with his new acquisitions, and still partial to his genius and merits. A while he was busied in paying his compliments, in displaying his improvements, and in receiving flatteries and congratu-

congratulations. In compliance with the wishes of his literary friends, he then prepared to give to the public, through the press, those observations which he had made in the Corsican part of his travels. From his books, and from the information of his learned friends, he sought a knowledge of all those facts concerning the ancient and modern state of that isle, with which his personal observation and inquiries in the isle had not already furnished him. His book at length appeared: and as Corsica was, just at that time, a very popular subject of conversation and inquiry; a work upon it, from a young man of whom the fashionable dictators in literature were inclined to speak favourably, could not be otherwise than well received. Its genuine merits deserved no less. It is written in a pure, lively, correct, and easy style and flow of composition. With the anecdotal sprightliness of Boswell himself, it mingles in no sparing proportion a seasoning of the erudition of his friend Lord Hailes, and of the light philosophical speculation of Lord Kaimes. The history, natural, civil, and military, which it exhibits, of the isle of Corsica, is, as propriety required, on a small scale, but in all its parts wonderfully complete. It marks the character of the Corsican people with a picturesque felicity which few historians have excelled. Above all, he paints the character of Paoli, it may be, with a very flattering pencil, but certainly with exquisite skill and effect, and with many nice and delicate touches which bespeak the hand of the artist of genius; but, after all, this book is not the work of a powerful mind. It displays neither piercing discernment, nor any extraordinary vigour of imagination. It is, plainly, the composition of a man who possessed no rich stores of learning, so familiar to his mind as to intermingle itself imperceptibly with the ordinary current of his thoughts.—Even the learning which it shews, comes in such a shape, as to evince the author to have possessed very little erudition at all, save what he sought from books or friends for this express occasion. An ill-natured critic might say, that the PAOLIANA, which fill a part of this volume, are at least not superior to the jests of Joe Miller, or Swift's well-known Critical Essay. But the author's friends praised the book; the world, in general, were amused with it; and Boswell was made superlatively happy. Compared with his more juvenile performances, his Account of Corsica undeniably proves his mind to have made very great advances in knowledge and good

sense, in the time which intervened between the publication of the former works and that of the latter.

About the same period, he submitted to the usual course of trials which the candidates for admission into the Scottish faculty of advocates are, by the regulations of this incorporated body, required to undergo, before they can be received into it as members. He passed through these trials with honour. Called to the bar, he distinguished himself in his first appearances by an ingenious invention of arguments, a brilliancy of eloquence, and a quickness of wit, such as sufficiently confirmed that favourable opinion of his talents, which his friends had long entertained. The famous legal contest for the succession to the estates of the House of Douglas, being, about this time, in its progress, engaged the attention, and divided the wishes, of the Scottish public, almost as if it had been a matter of great national concern. Young Boswell's passions were, for a time, interested to a pitch of extraordinary enthusiasm in favour of the heir, whom it was attempted to exclude from his inheritance upon the pretence that he was *supposititious*. Lady Margaret Macdonald gave a masquerade, a species of amusement very unusual at Edinburgh; and James Boswell, almost alone of all the masked characters, was admired as having acted the part he had assumed with charming felicity. To fix his son the more effectually to a sober, habitual application to business, it was the earnest desire of Lord Auchinleck to see him settled in marriage with some amiable and deserving woman. James obeyed, and gave his hand to his cousin Miss Montgomery. He was extensively acquainted in the country, and was beloved among his acquaintance: he was an ingenious and winning pleader, if not yet a profound lawyer: In the papers, manuscript or printed, which he had occasion to prepare for the information of the Judges in those causes in which he was employed, there appeared commonly a grace, an eloquence, a correctness of composition, which were as little to be expected from most of his brother advocates, as an air of Haydn's from a dying fow. The Court, too, were not disposed to frown on his merits; and the partiality of the Court towards any advocate never fails to recommend him to increasing employment at the bar. All things concurred, therefore, to encourage this young lawyer with the hopes of acquiring, in due time, whatever honours and emoluments his profession

profession had to bestow. In the mean while, that he might not be ill at ease in his domestic circumstances, his father was sufficiently liberal.

Alas! poor Boswell's colloquial and convivial talents were too fascinating to permit that he should be left by his companions and admirers to the sober pursuits of business, or to quiet domestic bliss: nor could he himself resist, with effectual steadiness, those allurements which too often called him away to join in elegant and witty conversation, and to enliven social festivity. Even during the terms of the business of the Court of Session, Boswell's afternoons and evenings were so frequently passed in company, that those who could have wished to employ him, durst not always confide in his attention to their affairs. The heir to a considerable estate, and enjoying already an ample allowance from his father, he did not feel the strong necessity of pleading causes that he might live. Hence, content with the praise of colloquial talents and of captivating social qualities, he suffered men of far inferior powers, without other merit save that of plodding assiduity, to outstrip him in his juridical career, and to engross that business at the bar which their clients would much rather have committed to him. Though perhaps never a deeply learned and acutely discriminating counsellor, he might undoubtedly have soon attained, if he himself had so chosen, to almost unrivalled eminence as a pleader. He was a man of the kindest affections towards all his domestic relations; yet, carried away by his irresistible passion for that gay and enlightened society in which he was qualified to shine, he still hastened impatiently away to London, as soon as the vernal or autumnal vacation of the Court of Session commenced, leaving a lovely and excellent wife to languish for his return, and consuming in his own personal expence too large a proportion out of an income which it had been better to appropriate almost entirely to family uses. His father might from time to time murmur against this plan of life, his wife might with tears see him depart: but the kindness of his nature, the honesty of his heart, the sweet undesigning vivacity and insinuation of his manners, were ever sufficient to conciliate the wonted fondness of both at his return. Another evil than infelicity in domestic connexions arose to make the quiet of his home unpleasant to him: Gay social converse and convivial enjoyment had been so long and so habitually courted by him, that their excitement be-

came at last absolutely necessary to maintain his mind in a tone at all above dejection and melancholy. He had been wont at one time perhaps to affect occasional fits of low spirits, accounting them, I suppose, a proof of high refinement of soul, and of the ebbings and flowings of genius; but such affectation soon ceased to be necessary.

Yet, sure, if foibles like these could be pardoned to any man, Boswell well deserved that he should not be scorned for them. It was ever "the feast of reason and the flow of soul" which he sought in those scenes of conviviality which he delighted to frequent. His friends and companions were all men of the first rank in intellectual powers and social virtues.—Who is there that would not have sacrificed as much as Boswell did for the sake of enjoying the familiar converse of such men as Johnson, Beauclerk, Reynolds, Burke, Fox, Garrick, to whom it was impossible to listen without receiving equal improvement and delight? Who would not have been willing to forego almost every other advantage, in order to merit the praise of having made his presence acceptable to these men in their hours of unrestrained social joy? Not sullen selfish Pride, neither courting a brother's praise, nor greatly concerned for his scorn, but gentle, caressing, entreating Vanity, was the nightmare which still bestrode honest Boswell's fancy. He never assumed such arrogance as to throw off his veneration for talents which he had once accustomed himself to respect. While mingling with wits, philosophers, and men of fashion, he never suffered his religious belief to be shaken, nor the impressions of piety to be effaced from his mind. Rough manners could not drive him away from the friendship of Johnson, whose wit, ethical sagacity, and stern virtue, he had the discernment to regard with a continually growing esteem. Scarcely any other man in these kingdoms enjoyed a more extensive acquaintance than Boswell had by this time acquired; and there was hardly another man whose presence was so generally agreeable to all who were of his acquaintance.

It was, I think, in the year 1773, that he at last prevailed with Dr. Johnson to accompany him in an autumnal journey through the Highlands and the Western Isles of Scotland. Johnson joined him at Edinburgh, nearly at the commencement of the vacation of the Court of Session for that season. Boswell with pride introduced his great literary friend to all the

the best company in the Scottish metropolis, and carried him to view every object whether of modern elegance or venerable for its antiquity, which he supposed likely to give him clear and not unfavourable notions of the state of the arts, manners, and wealth of Scotland. Leaving Edinburgh, they crossed the frith of Forth, passed through Fife to St. Andrew's, and, after sighing over the ruins of its cathedral and dilapidated colleges, proceeded across the Tay to Aberbrothwick. The ruined priory and conventual church of Aberbrothwick again awakened their solemn indignation and regret. They were made burgesses of Aberdeen; were lulled to sleep in Slains castle by the winds breaking on its battlements and the billows dashing against its base; looked in vain for the *weird-sisters* on the heath on which Macbeth heard those doubtful prophecies which urged him to his fate; talked of savages and shopkeepers with Lord Monboddo; and, "*per varios casus, per multa discrimina rerum*," arrived at length at Inverness. From Inverness they travelled across the isthmus of the Highlands to Glenelg. Ferried over from the Scottish continent to the isle of Skye, the greatest of the Hebrides, they then wandered about for a while among these isles, charmed with the kind and luxurious hospitality of the insular chieftains, interested by the simplicity and peculiarity of the manners of the Highland rustics; now astonished, now amused, by the wild scenery of sea and land which they beheld around them; having their devotional feelings occasionally elevated to the height of pious rapture, by the contemplation of ruined convents and the recollection of the monks by whom these had once been tenanted; and wondering what all the world was in the meanwhile saying of them and of their adventurous voyages! At last they returned within the bourne of lowland life. — Johnson, having talked down the Edinburgh-men, departed for London; and Boswell betook himself for the winter to the ungrateful business of the Scottish bar.

But while the analogy of nature remains the same, it will ever be the final cause of all the actions of a true man of letters to produce a book. The world expected a book or two to be the results of the Hebridean travels of Boswell and Johnson; nor were they disappointed. Within a reasonable length of time after Johnson's return to London, appeared his Account of his "Journey to the Western Isles of Scotland." It is perhaps the best

work of its author. In its nature is displayed, and life and manners are pictured out with the happiest skill. There are a noble pathos and sublimity in those indignantly plaintive reflections which burst from Johnson's bosom at sight of the august ruins of those sacred edifices which the Scottish Reformation demolished. — That ethical wisdom in which he the most eminently excelled, continually breaks forth amid those observations which are suggested by the passing series of objects of different characters. In œcumenical science Johnson has in this small work displayed the elements of a skill more just and profound than that of Adam Smith and the philosophers of France. Even in the physical sciences and the mechanical arts, which he could be the least expected to understand, Johnson has in this book evinced no common intelligence. A double portion of that sagacity which we call common sense, pervades the whole. — In nothing is this more remarkably exhibited than in the logical discrimination with which he asserts the possibility, while he allows the improbability, of those supernatural appearances which superstition has ever too credulously believed, and scepticism perhaps too perty and unthinkingly denied. Johnson's remarks on the incredibility of the tale which had been given out to the public concerning Ossian's Poems, happily served to check the evil arts of a race of pretended men of taste and erudition, who were degrading the literature of their country by going about to exalt its glory upon the tricks of imposture. All the genuine partialities of an old-fashioned Englishman were interwoven into the very stamina of Johnson's soul: yet it must be confessed, that no man who was resolutely determined not to sacrifice truth to courtesy, could have spoken with greater kindness and favour of the Scots and of their country. This Journey of Johnson's may be regarded as the most useful memorial of the state of Scotland that has even hitherto been published: it is certain, that no other publication has ever contributed half so much toward the improvement of the general condition of things among the Scots. It is extremely painful to reflect, that very few of the Scots are so candid as to acknowledge this! Boswell's *little bark*, although not quite so soon launched as the great *first-rate* of his friend, was, however, to sail attendant on its triumph. His "Tour to the Hebrides" did not appear in print till a number of years after. It was then received by the public with an avidity which

which even exceeded that with which Johnson's book had been bought and read. It was filled chiefly with the detail of Johnson's conversation and minutest acts during the journey. It added also lights, shades, drapery, and colouring, to that great portrait of the Scottish Highlands, which Johnson had drawn with a pencil careless of all but the primary and essential proportions and the grandest effects: it had in it too much of gossiping colloquial tattle, and betrayed in the mind of its writer a silly proneness to gawky admiration of trifles which none but a weak mind can admire. It shewed Boswell to have acquired new acuteness of discernment, and new stores of knowledge, since he wrote his Account of Corsica; but it at the same time proved him to have busied himself about trifles, till trifling was almost all the business of which he was capable: It evinced the truth of Johnson's observation of him, "that he wanted bottom!"

From the æra of this famed Hebudean excursion till the time of his father's death, Boswell's life ran on in its usual tenor, undistinguished by any remarkable change in its circumstances or habits.—He continued to make frequent visits to London, to linger as long as possible upon every visit, amidst the fascinating society to which his presence was there acceptable, to leave it upon every occasion of his return to Scotland with the reluctance and depression of one driven into exile from a scene of pure unmingled joy. To the business of the Scottish bar, to that career for ambition which was open before him in Scotland, to the company, the scenery, the amusements of his native country, he became continually more indifferent.—Seeing men of less showy talents, but more diligent application to business, outstrip him in success as counsellors and pleaders, he could not regard without an indignation which moved him to quit the competition, that tasteless undiscerning stupidity which could prefer them to him. Finding his allowance from his father, to which the addition from the profits of his business was not considerable, to be scarcely sufficient for both the suitable support of his family and his own personal expences, he became in vain solicitous to obtain a farther supply from the emoluments of some place under Government. Naturally ambitious to obtain admission into that convivial Literary Society in which Johnson and Reynolds united some of their select friends for the good purposes of dining and talking occasionally together, he succeeded in this

object of his wishes through the powerful recommendation of Johnson. Ready to swear after Johnson in almost every thing else, he ventured, however, to differ in opinion from his great friend on the subject of the American war; and in this instance scrupled not to prefer to the stern tory-logic of Johnson the more generous whiggish declamation of Burke. But in truth Boswell's political principles seem to have been a medley of toryism and whiggism not very harmoniously intermingled. He had been educated among staunch Whigs; he had conversed not a little with Jacobites and Tories: he always adopted his principles of belief and action, not from deep philosophical investigation, but from the authorities of the most eminent persons with whom he was wont to converse; from every one somewhat: and in regard to many things, therefore, he was still as heartily a Tory as even Johnson could possibly desire. During all this while, Boswell, if sometimes a little negligent as a son, a husband, or a father, was, however, blamelessly kind-hearted in all these relations, and anxious to fulfil aright their respective duties. His religious sensibility became continually more delicate and just; and the impressions of piety upon his heart became still deeper and more habitually vivid. His moral wisdom, and his knowledge of life and manners, were at the same time considerably enlarged.—But still he studied little; he taught the world to regard him as incapable of the sedate habits of business; he acquired the character of a giddy flutterer on the stage of life; while he became the acquaintance and the convivial companion of almost every one, he lost the power of commanding the substantial friendship of all but a very few. His predilection for London determined him at length entirely to relinquish the Scottish bar for the English bar, and he entered himself as a student at the Temple.

Lord Auchinleck soon after died, and James, as his eldest son, succeeded to the possession of the family-estates. He might perhaps expect to find himself now affluent, independent, and happy. But the rents of the estate exceeded not fifteen hundred pounds a year: a jointure to his mother-in-law was to be paid out of this income: James himself was but a life-renter, enjoying the produce, but bound up by a strict entail from impairing the capital: for a little he found the change in his condition not unpleasant; but his revenue was soon experienced to be inadequate to his wishes. Mrs. Boswell's health began

decline: the affairs of his estate for a time detained him from revisiting London: his wonted fits of low-spirits occasionally returned; and his ordinary happiness quickly settled rather under than above the same mediate level as before. He however pleased himself with the prospect of going to settle permanently in London, and probably hoped that then indeed would his felicity be complete!

Being ambitious of that celebrity which was to be gained by dabbling in politics, his keenest attention was attracted by those ministerial contests and revolutions amidst which the late war with America was brought to its close. Whether from partiality to the name of the great Earl of Chatham, or because he himself was personally acquainted with the present Mr. Pitt, Boswell became a zealous partizan of the young Minister; whose popularity, alas! though then in its full and seemingly amaranthine bloom, has long since gone perhaps in quest of the maidenhead of Orlando Furioso's mistress. He even at one time wrote some few short political letters, by which he expected to stir up a mighty ferment among the good people of Scotland: but is it not said, that maggots will sometimes burrow in the snout of a sow, without exciting in the poor animal any sense of their presence? He had hopes that Mr. Pitt, with the generous gratitude of a youthful heart, would reward his services with a place or pension; but Mr. Pitt found it easier to put him off with a simple complimentary-letter. Upon a subsequent occasion he ventured to offer himself a candidate for the representation of the county of Ayr in the House of Commons: but other interests quickly threw him at a distance in the competition. I own I think it is to be regretted that he did not succeed; for he would perhaps have proved a tolerably honest Member of Parliament; and his flights and his witticisms might have served to enliven many a dull debate.

He at length fixed his residence in London, and offered himself as a candidate for business at the English bar. His beginnings were here also not unpromising. By the favour of Lord Lonsdale he obtained the respectable appointment of Recorder of Carlisle. He attended the Judges in pursuit of business upon several of their circuits. He was sometimes retained to plead in a Scottish Appeal. But his habits of conviviality, his character for flighty gaiety, incompatible with eminence in business, the lateness of the time in his life at which he made the attempt,

and perhaps also his want of perseverance, soon stopped him short in his career of juridical practice in England as before in Scotland. The levities and the flowers of literature were for ever tempting him to stray with truant steps from the thorny paths of law. The publication of his *Hebudean Tour* too, as I have been taught to believe, exhibiting him as the minute recorder and retailer of whatever careless conversations might have passed between persons of any eminence in his presence, excited among his acquaintance a general alarm, that tended at once to hurt, in some small degree, his practice at the bar, and to exclude him from some of those social circles in which he had been before a familiar and welcome guest. His first ardour was gradually extinguished: he relinquished the hope of becoming more eminent in Westminster-hall, than he had been in the Parliament-house at Edinburgh. He saw, when it was too late, that the man who consumes in conviviality, and in the pursuit of witty and splendid society, those prime years of youth, in which our permanent habits are usually formed, must be content to forego those successes of avarice and ambition, which incessant and nerve-strung industry in the toils of study or business is alone destined by Nature to command. He even resigned the office of Recorder of the city of Carlisle, and resolved henceforth to court only the praise of literature, of song-singing, and of colloquial sprightliness.

It was extremely fortunate for the lovers of literary anecdote, and of the memory of Johnson, that he was driven to adopt this resolution. Much more had his feelings been gratified by the eager curiosity with which all the world bought and read his *Hebudean Tour*, than offended by the poetical raillery of Dr. Walcot, by the complaints of a violation of the ordinary mutual confidence of men in convivial intercourse, or by that ridicule which men far weaker than himself delighted to throw out against the vanity and the love of trifles which that book betrayed. Having treasured up with wonderful diligence the better part of what had fallen from his late friend Johnson, in many of the conversations in which he had excited or listened to Johnson's wisdom and colloquial eloquence, from the commencement of their acquaintance to the period of his friend's death, he now undertook to compose a biographical account of that wise and good man, in which those treasured gleanings from his colloquial

colloquial dictates should be carefully interwoven.

This book was, with much care and pains, composed, conducted through the press, presented to the public. Its composition delightfully soothed the author's mind, by calling up to him in retrospective view the associates, the amusements, the conversations of the prime years of his past life. By the public it was at first sight received with some measure of prejudice against it; for who could suppose that he who could not make up a moderate octavo, without introducing into it a number of trifles unworthy to be written or read, should have furnished out two copious quartos of the biography of a single man of letters, otherwise than by filling them with trifles to sense, in the proportion of a bag of chaff to a few grains of wheat? But every reader was soon pleasingly disappointed. This work was quickly found to exhibit an inimitably faithful picture of the mingled genius and weakness, of the virtues and the vices, the sound sense and the pedantry, the benignity and the passionate harshness, of the great and excellent, although not consummately perfect man, the train of whose life it endeavoured to unfold. It appeared to be filled with a rich store of his genuine dictates, so eloquent and wise, that they need hardly shun comparison with the most elaborate of those works which he himself published. Johnson was seen in it, not as a solitary figure, but associated with those groupes of his distinguished contemporaries with which it was his good fortune, in all the latter and more illustrious years of his life, often to meet and to converse. It displayed many fine specimens of that proportion, in which, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, literature and philosophical wisdom were liable to be carelessly intermingled in the ordinary conversation of the best company in Britain. It preserved a thousand precious anecdotal memorials of the state of arts, manners, and policy among us during this period, such as must be invaluable to the philosophers and antiquarians of a future age. It gave, in the most pleasing mode of illustration, and in many different points of view, almost all the elementary practical principles both of taste and of moral science. It showed the colloquial tattle of Boswell duly chastened by the grave and rounded eloquence of Johnson. It presented a collection of a number of the most elaborate of Johnson's smaller occasional compositions, which might

otherwise perhaps have been entirely lost to future times. Shewing Boswell's skill in literary composition, his general acquaintance with learning and science, his knowledge of the manners, the fortunes, and the actuating principles of mankind, to have been greatly extended and improved since the time when he wrote his Account of Corsica, it exalted the character of his talents in the estimation of the world; and was reckoned to be such a master-piece in its particular species, as perhaps the literature of no other nation, ancient or modern, could boast. It did not indeed present its author to the world in another light than as a genius of the second class; yet it seemed to rank him nearer to the first than to the third. This estimation of the character of Boswell's Life of Johnson, formed by the best critics soon after its publication, seems to have been since fully confirmed. I am well persuaded that not one even of the most successful of his contemporaries at the Scottish bar could have produced a work equally replete with charmingly amusive elegance and wisdom.

The publication of this capital work was the last eminently-conspicuous event in Boswell's life. Mrs. Boswell, an amiable, accomplished, and prudent woman, had died about the time when he went to settle permanently in London. Some of his children had been cut off in early infancy; but two sons and three daughters still remained to him. Over their education he watched with a solicitude worthy of the tenderest and the most prudent of parents. Elegant accomplishments, virtuous principles, a taste for moderate, simple, and innocent pleasures, and for these only, were earnestly and not unsuccessfully endeavoured to be impressed, as lasting endowments and ornaments of their minds. To the necessary expence of his children's education he is indeed said to have appropriated a very large proportion of his income in the latter years of his life. With the principles of piety his own mind was too habitually and deeply impressed, not to make him anxiously careful to instruct persons who were so dear to him in the Christian faith, the consolations of which afford ever our best resource amidst all the sorrows of human life.— I have been informed, that, with a tacit condemnation of his own plan of life, he was exceedingly desirous that his eldest son, a young man of very promising dispositions and talents, should, after studying the civil law at the Saxon University of Leipzig, qualify himself at Edinburgh for

for admission into the Scottish Faculty of Advocates, and after that be content to spend his time quietly in his native country, without adventuring rashly into the perils of gay or ambitious life in England.

In the last years of his life, Boswell still continued to frequent the societies in which he had been wont to delight. But death carried away, one after another, many of his dearest companions. The dividing paths of life parted him from others. The fickle multitude of unattached acquaintance deserted him from time to time for newer faces and less familiar names. His joke, his song, his sprightly effusions of wit and wisdom, were ready, but did not appear to possess upon all occasions their wonted power of enlivening convivial joy. He found that fortune, professional connexions, great expence, and the power of promoting or thwarting people's personal interests, are necessary to give, even to the most polished and lively conversational talents, the power of pleasing always. His fits of dejection became more frequent, and of longer duration. Convivial society became continually more necessary to him, while his power of enchantment over it continued to decline. Even the excitement of deep drinking in an evening became often desirable to raise his spirits above melancholy depression. Disease, the consequence of long habits of convivial indulgence, prematurely broke the strength of his constitution. He died before he had yet advanced to the brink of old age, and left assuredly few men of worthier hearts or more obliging manners behind him.

In an attempt to exhibit a summary of

the qualities of Boswell's character, I should mark him as a genius of the second class. He had vivacity, but wanted vigour of imagination; his judgment was more quick than just: an unlucky passion for celebrity made him run continually in quest of it, as the peasant-boy runs to find the treasure at the end of the rainbow, instead of earning it by that energetic diligence in business, or that toil of solitary study, which are necessarily to be paid as the prices of great and lasting reputation. He courted the acquaintance of eminence, as if genius, or the praise of it, were to be caught by a sort of contagion. He seems likewise to have thought genius to consist in some innate peculiarity of mind, and not rather to be formed by the happy natural and artificial cultivation of any intellect originally sound, but not cast in any mysteriously peculiar mould. These two vulgar errors seem to have led him astray from his earliest youth. The fascination of a society in which sensuality was enlivened and refined by wit, elegance, and literature, did the rest. He possessed, for a man of a liberal education and literary ardour, little knowledge save what he had picked up in conversation. His principles were derived from the authority of others, not from discerning investigation by himself. Hence he was subject to whim, affectation, and caprice; but all of an amiable character. He was too fond of general society to be the very best of domestic men. He was, in the sincerity of his belief, and the warm but perhaps inconstant piety of his sentiments, a true Christian. He might have been more useful in the world; more amusing he could scarcely have been. H.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

ARETINE.

ARETINE was once popular in this country, or rather those of his productions which encouraged irreligion and obscenity. He composed books of piety, we are told, and books of debauchery alternately; and Mr. Bayle has well applied those lines of Horace to him.

"Quanto constantior idem
In vitiis, tanto levius miser ac prior ille
Qui jam contento, jam laxo fune laborat."

BISHOP LATIMER.

In one of the Harleian manuscripts in the Museum are ancient copies of many of

Archbishop Cranmer's letters: some of them are to Latimer, and one particularly directs him in regard to his conduct while preaching before the king, and recommends him very strongly to avoid any thing which might seem connected with the controversies he was engaged in. Such directions were undoubtedly very necessary for Latimer, who, though a man of sound sense and virtuous life, was little versed in such matters as were necessary for his observance at court.

THE JESUITS.

The havock made among the Jesuits may be accounted for without having recourse

course either to their riches or their politics. In Portugal they opposed a tyrannical and odious minister; in France they were, in turn, opposed by a combination of Deists, Hugonots, and Jansenists, with Madame Pompadour at their head; and in Spain a deluge of louis-d'ors among the ministry was the best reason in the world why, to use the words of the royal manifesto, his most catholic majesty should conceal the cause of their expulsion in his royal breast.

HENRY THE FOURTH OF FRANCE.

Henry the Fourth used to say "que la legislation des Jesuites est le chef d'œuvre de la politique Chrétienne." "Il dit à un Jesuite, qui alloit à Rome: Mon père, assurez votre general, que je suis Jesuite en mon ame, encore que ma robe soit bien courte: & mettant la main sur son épée il ajouta: dites lui, qui je veux être son vicaire general en ce que touche votre compagnie en mon royaume, la prenant en ma protection & sauvegarde, & souhaitant la conserver en l'intégrité de son institut."

OLD IRISH HUNTER.

Among the figures engraved in Abraham Bruyns "Diversarum gentium Armatura Equestris," 1575, is a singular portrait of a wild Irish hunter "*Eijn wilde Ibrlanschs rheyter*," who sits on a horse without any sort of caparison going full speed, his right hand has hold of the horse's left ear, and in his left a small bow like that in use among the Parthians. He has a close jacket, and over it a large cloak fastened at the breast; a sword suspended at his left side, and apparently a belt hung from the left shoulder, as for a quiver; with a high cap that fits the upper part of the head, and the shamrock in front: all forming an entertaining picture of Irish manners about the middle of the sixteenth century.

MRS. CRESSWELL.

Mr. Granger, in his Biographical Dictionary, relates that the celebrated Mother Cresswell, who died about the close of the last century, left a legacy of ten pounds for some clergyman to preach her funeral sermon, provided he said nothing of her but what was *well*. A clergyman it seems was found to perform the office, who, having delivered to his congregation a good ordinary discourse, closed it with relating the wish of the deceased; observing, in compliance with it, that none could say but that she was born well, lived well, and died well, for her name was Cresswell; she lived in Clerkenwell and died in Bridewell. This story, however it may tell by way of joke, was undoubtedly, like many others, foisted

on Mr. Granger's credulity; and appears to have been gathered from an obsolete play of the time of James the First. Marston, in the "Dutch Courtezan," 1605, act i. scene 2, in relation to people of a similar description, observes—"To conclude, 'tis most certaine they must needs both live well, and dye well, since most commonly they live in Clerkenwell, and dye in Bridewell."

DAURAT.

Jean Daurat was born in the year 1517. He was a Limosin, and descended from an ancient family. Daurat was not the name of his father, and it would almost appear that he adopted it to afford a subject to the co-temporary wits, who amused themselves by punning on the Latin word *Auratus*, by which he expressed it. Rotomanus concluded some verses against him with the following distich:

Ex solido esse prius vulgus quem credidit auro,
Extrorsum *Auratus*, plumbeus intus erat.

Daurat became one of the professors in the university of Paris, and numbered Ronfard, whom he survived, among his scholars. He was a man of a lively temper; and his merit, together with his jests, recommended him to the favor of Charles IX. who appointed him his poet, (*Poeta regium*.) The love of company was fatal to Daurat. He exhausted his fortune in splendid entertainments, and died in the year 1588, oppressed with want and debts. It ought to be mentioned that the time of his birth is disputed among his biographers; some of whom contend that he was born in the year 1508. This point is discussed by them the more seriously, as it is agreed that he married a young woman a short time before his death, and had a son by her: those who are anxious for the honour of him and his wife, are more willing that he should have been born in 1517 than in 1508. He himself declares, that he married with *poetical licence*; but either case seems to justify this expression. Daurat was distinguished as a Greek, a Latin, and a French, poet. His Greek and Latin verses are very numerous. Du Verdier estimates them at 50,000. It is upon these that his reputation is founded. The authenticity of most of the French pieces, which go under his name, is disputed, owing to the booksellers having after his death, published a Collection of his Works, in which were many things undoubtedly spurious. His works are generally on occasional subjects. The marriages and deaths of the great were celebrated by the epithalamiums and elegies

gies of Daurat, and almost every new work was introduced to the public by his recommendatory verses. The vigour of his fancy was unequal to these exertions, and the critics observed that the merit of his poems decayed, as their number increased. He was the inventor of the anagram. Some of his contemporaries, indeed, affirmed that he stole it from Lycophron; but all allowed that he carried it to the highest perfection. The same of his excellence in this mode of writing was so great, that the French nobles used to request of him to anagrammatize their names and render them immortal. But though often thus foolishly employed, he was capable of great and useful labours. Joseph Scaliger mentions him as one of the first critics of the age, and considered him as the only man in France capable of restoring the ancient authors. The present neglect into which Daurat has fallen is a striking proof of the uncertainty of reputation. Papire le Maseu remarks "that the picture which St. Jerome has drawn of Horace describes Daurat with wonderful exactness, because there may be found in his works the uncommon union of ingenious subtilty with dignity and profound erudition." And St. Marthe declares, that the pieces which he wrote in the vigour of his faculties possess the true poetical enthusiasm; that no one ever had a happier genius for lyrical composition; and that he is justly entitled to share in the glory which the odes of Pindar and Horace have conferred upon them."

NICHOLAS STONE AND BERNINI.

Lord Orford, in the *Anecdotes of Painting*, takes but little notice of the younger Nicholas Stone, who, while abroad, according to the noble writer's own confession, modelled after the antique so well, that his works have been frequently mistaken for the best Italian masters. He went to Italy in 1638, and was four years absent from his native country. The journal of his travels is preserved in the Museum among the MSS. gathered by Lord Oxford, (MS. Harl. 4049) and, amongst other matters very interesting no doubt to amateurs, is a particular account of his introduction to Bernini at Rome. A long conversation it seems passed between them, concerning the celebrated bust of the unhappy Charles, which Bernini had made from a picture, at the Pope's request. Stone gave considerable commendation to the likeness, and Bernini could not but express his astonishment at the great resemblance every one seemed to discern in it. "He said that divers had

told him so much, but he could not believe it." The conversation contains other anecdotes of Bernini's art, related by himself; he appears to have been particularly anxious that the bust should be preserved, and expressed a great unwillingness to model a bust from any other picture, being perhaps fearful of losing that credit by a second performance which the first had so happily gained him. The particulars of Stone's expences during his travels, with the prices for which he purchased various antiques and casts, are curious and interesting.

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

Dr. Plot to Dr. Arthur Charlet, Master of University College, Oxford, dated Borden, near Sittingbourne in Kent, July 4, 1695.

GOOD MASTER,

SO I call you, for that I hope your goodness will pardon me for this long silence: all I have to say in my excuse is, that I have now left London, and have got up my staff here, where I think to shake hands with the world, and trouble it no more with natural histories or any thing else. I have here a little cottage, with a little land belonging to it, which I hope I may be able to manage myself, and get enough out of it to feed my little family, which was the condition of Aglaus Pausidius, whom, as Pliny tells us, the oracles pronounced the happiest man in Greece. But my happiness will not begin till about Michaelmas next; for, as the bearer can tell you, I have put my fingers into the mortar, whence I fear I shall not be able to retrieve them, till toward that time, which has been another occasion of this long silence.

I am heartily sorry I could not possibly serve you in the affair of the hospital with Mr. O. W. (Obadiah Walker); but since the deputy I appointed has executed your commission so well, I am the better satisfied, and I hope you are so too. Dear master, let not my silence, or non-execution of your trust myself, alienate your affections from me, but let me hear from you again as usually, and it will be a great satisfaction to, Sir,

Your very affectionate friend

And humble servant,

ROB. PLOT.

Original Letter from Dr. Grabe, who edited the Septuagint, to the Earl of Oxford.

MY LORD,

I find my constitution, by the continual labours which I have undergone these fourteen

fourteen years, so much weakened, and my health so much impaired, that within these four months I have had three fits of illness; of the last of which I am not yet fully recovered. Now these as well as other accidents have caused to me more than ordinary expences this last year, and made me (receiving nothing of her majesty's pension in twelve months) run into debts, amounting to fourscore and odd pounds. Of these I have paid indeed last week a part out of the last Michaelmas quarter's pension, which a friend received for me at Whitehall; but since I owe still about threescore pounds (which debt makes me under those frequent monitions of mortality very uneasy, and ashamed to see some of my creditors); and, since the physician thinks it absolutely necessary for the recovery of my health, that I should go without any delay to the Tunbridge Wells, which journey will occasion still more expences; I humbly beg your lordship, that you would be pleased to order the payment of the three last quarters, in all 75 pounds, now to be made to me either by Mr. Godfrey, at Mr. Compton's office, where I receive my pension, or at

the Exchequer; which afterwards, when the pension money is paid into the said office, may deduct this sum advanced unto me, and I may pay then to Mr. Godfrey and his clerk their dues. I hope after two or three days to go abroad to the other part of the town, and will make then bold to wait either upon your lordship for an answer to this my humble request, or upon my Lord Harley; of whom, besides, I intend to hear what day he will be pleased, together with my lord Duplin, to take a view of the Alexandrian manuscript, which I have copied out entirely some time ago, but cannot give the remainder to the press, for reasons which I will not trouble your lordship with at present.

I recommend your lordship to the grace of Almighty God, heartily wishing that as he has delivered and exalted you to the highest degree of honour, so he may satisfy you with a long life, and at last shew you his satisfaction. I remain with the most profound respect, My Lord,

Your Lordship's most humble Serv^t,

JOHN ERNEST GRABE.

In St. Paul's Ch. Yard,

August 22, 1711.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO THE MEMORY of the late SIR ROBERT CHAMBERS.

SHALL the sad Muse that ever loves to pay
To buried worth the tributary lay,
For Chiefs and Patriots drops the pious tear,
Forget to strew one wreath o'er Chambers' bier?

The Sage, who late o'er India's large domain
Diffus'd the blessings of Britannia's reign;
The sword of Justice sway'd with equal hand,
And shamed corruption in a guilty land!
Nor this his only praise—his vigorous mind,
By learning strengthen'd, and by taste refin'd,
Grasp'd all the wide extent of Eastern lore,
And trod the path where Jones had led before.
Such the fair trophies of his public fame
Grow round the tomb, and gather o'er his name:

The meed of honour crown'd his useful toil,
A Nation's bounty, and a Monarch's smile.
But those mild virtues that with softer ray
Shed a new lustre o'er life's closing day,
That teach with meekest patience to endure
Slow-creeping age, and ills that know no cure,

How those were his to the last fleeting breath,
Sooth'd ev'ry pang, and cheer'd the bed of death,

Ask the sad train, who, as his ashes mov'd,
Gave Nature's tribute to the friend they lov'd.

—Sweet were those sorrows (if the parted shade

Look'd conscious on) by faithful friendship paid.

Yet sweeter still than all his country gave,
Or our weak tears that fall upon his grave,
That general voice that from the farthest shore

Of India's limits shall his loss deplore:
Wafted to heav'n, her praise, her grief, shall rise

His purest incense, noblest obsequies!

*Gratior et pulchro veniens in corpore Virtus. Virg.
More lovely Virtue in a lovely form.*

WHAT is beauty? 'tis a flow'r,
Transient as the passing show'r,
As the dew-drop of the morn
Glist'ning on the tender thorn:

'Tis the rainbow of the sky,
Deck'd in tints of fancied dye;
'Tis the glow-worm's fading light
Quickly stealing from the sight.

See the rose with crimson cheek,
And the lily chaste and meek;
See the blossoms of the year,
They rise, they reign, then disappear.

If beauty then's a short-liv'd flow'r,
Guard with care each circling hour,
And the lustre of the mind
Wear with youth and charms combin'd.

Stormy Winter, dost thou spare
Violet sweet or cowslip fair?
Does thy blast its raging pow'r
Soften to the drooping flow'r?

Age is Winter, and his storm
Full oft doth strike the fairest form;
But the treasures of the heart
Withstand his keen uplifted dart.

P. S. R.

SONG.

IN silent woe I haste away
From thee, lov'd Lucy, blue-ey'd fair!
My heart to doubt and fear a prey,
And sweetly-anxious pleasing care.

Ah, straight-form'd lass! while I am borne
O'er azure ocean far from thee,
Some other lover less forlorn
May steal thy gentle heart from me.

But oh, to him who loves so well,
Wilt thou be constant, light-hair'd maid?
Then all his thoughts on thee shall dwell,
Where'er his future life be laid.

And if at length his beamy eye
Again shall native Albion view,
Oh he shall bid all sorrow fly,
By wedding her whose love was true.

E. E.—T.T.

SONG.

WHEN youthful Time his race began,
The snow-drop of the year of man,
Love, deck'd life's vernal vale:
Oh, is not love the fairest flow'r
That blooms in pleasure's blooming bow'r?
Yes; but 'tis fair and frail.

When smiling in its native mead,
'Tis sweet, ah very sweet indeed,
But pluck it and it dies;
And oh it is a summer flow'r,
It droops when fortune's tempests low'r,
When wintry storms arise.

Yet I will stray through every grove
To seek thee, lovely flower of love,
Thou fairest, frailest flow'r;
For brief (how brief!) is life's blest'd May,
And who shall Time's fleet courser stay,
Who curb the rapid hour?

E. E.—T.T.

*The HINDOO LOVER'S ADDRESS to the
EVENING BREEZE.*

GO, wanton breeze, to Cashmere's wavey
groves,
Whose wild and tangled haunts my fair-one
loves;
There gaily kiss each soft voluptuous flow'r,
Then hasten to my Abra's secret bow'r.
But oh! forget not as thou fly'st along
To steal the music of each warbler's song;

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Then seek the shades where creeping violets
spring,

And bear their treasures on thy downy wing;
Nor yet forget the bright and musky rose,
Whose modest face with vermeil tincture glows,
Flutt'ring around it tell thy tend'rest tale,
And win it from its mate the nightingale.*

And now thy silken pinions wide expand,
For Abra's mantling bow'r is near at hand.
Oh! when thou see'st the maid my wishes
seek,

With spicy whispers fan her damask cheek;
Pant in the ringlets of her ebon hair,
And court the laughing Loves that frolic
there;

Breathe on those crimson lips whose honey'd
store

The wretched Amurath must taste no more;
Sport in the liquid heaven of her eye,
And o'er her neck of marble softly sigh.

Then waft, oh waft the melody of song,
Let some sad cadence gently steal along.

Bid the lone night-bird all his griefs relate,
And tell her that he sings of Am'rath's fate:
Tell her, like me he mourns a faithless love,
Like me his thoughts to vanish'd pleasures
rove;

Like me he shuns the morn's ethereal dyes,
Like me to evening's tender scene he flies.

Go, lovely messenger! these words repeat,
Ere this deserted heart has ceas'd to beat.

“ From these deep shades where slumb'ring
silence reigns,

The victim of thy perfidy complains.

Where are thy vows, perfidious? whither fled?
Think not to veil from Heav'n thy guilty
head.

Those broken vows are register'd on high,
Swift to the awful throne of God they fly,
There in the inky page of Fate they dwell,
There the dark catalogue of crimes they swell,
And hast thou then forgot that smiling hour,
When first this bosom own'd thy beauty's
pow'r?

When, as I gaz'd, a warm luxuriant glow
Of thy soft cheek would tinge th' inflamed
snow?

How seem'd with love to move thy talking
eye,

How shiver'd through my frame thy smother'd sigh!

Hope fondly whisper'd that thy heart was
mine,

And silence seem'd that rapture to refine.

When summer sun-beams dan'd along the
vale,

And music trembled in each breathing gale,
Oft would I rove where pines their shadow
threw,

Where tawny dates and spicy citrons grew;
There in the twilight of the curtain'd boughs

Where verd'rous Nature kept a deep repose,
There would burst forth my wild untutor'd
lays,

And laughing echoes warbled Abra's praise.

* See Dr. Darwin's Botanic Garden.

Say, did the spring one od'rous bud disclose
That Am'rath fail'd to gather for his Rose?
Did not th' anemony's resplendent hue—
Did not the violet with eyes so blue—
Did not the myrtle's sweet and blushing face
With studious care thy flowing tresses grace?
When winter chased the azure from the sky,
And loud rebellious whirlwinds hurried by,
Did not the costly aloe blaze around,
And velvet carpets paint the chequer'd
ground?

Thy tissued castan shone with vivid dyes,
And di'monds strove to emulate thine eyes.
Oh hours of transport! never to return,
Oh lamp of bliss! that ne'er again shall burn,
This shipwreck'd heart has heard your part-
ing knell,
Long have I bade your melting charms fare-
well.

Light of these eyes! art thou for ever gone?
Are all the dimpled smiles of pleasure flown?
Then let the tempest rave—red lightning
glare,

Let loose the haggard demons of despair—
Fall, fall ye rains! ye'll cool this scorching
breast,

And soothe a panting soul by grief oppress'd."
But hark! I hear the battle's distant roar,
Let me then haste and think of thee no more.
See! Honour calls! her laurel'd wreath she
shakes,

And all my soul from passion's dream awakes.
False one, adieu! to distant shores I fly,
To snatch a wreath of death, or victory.

LAURA SOPHIA TEMPLE.

ODE TO WAR.

DEMON of battle! ruthless Pow'r!
Humanity's inveterate foe;

Whose ears with greedy joy devour
The agonizing shriek of woe!

When, breathing death, thy giant form
On vulture pennons cleaves the storm,
And calls the Furies of thy train to rise;

Then gentle Peace and Pity fly,
Scared at thy slaughter-beaming eye,
And shrinking vanish to their native skies;

While yelling Carnage and Destruction fell,
Their gory banners to the wind unfurl'd,
And Murder, rising from the deepest hell,
Stalk grimly horrid o'er the trembling world.

Stern spirit! thy accurs'd controul
Destroys mild Nature's genial sway;
Chills each warm feeling of the soul,
And clouds with blood sweet Mercy's ray.

Oh why should man, to misery prone,
Hereditary child of woe;
By bending at thine iron throne,
Cause wider streams of grief to flow!
Full soon, without thy aid, insatiate War!
The dream of life would wake upon the
tomb;

But thy loud trump resounding from afar,
Rouses stern Death, and hastens mortal's
doom.

Oh see yon chief to battle go,
The stroke arrests him as he flies;
He falls—and in that fatal blow
The husband and the father dies!
No more his beauteous bride shall prove
The transports of her lord's return;
Nor, eager at the voice of Love,
His death-chill'd heart no more shall
burn.

Yet thy fierce soul unmov'd can hear
The hapless widow's frantic cry;
Canst view the lonely orphan's tear,
And mock the groan of agony.
But sweet with potent sway to charm
The fury of thy wasting arm,
May heaven-born Peace attune her seraph
song;

And long may Albion's sea-girt isle
Enchanted own the grateful smile,
And hail the strain her echoing rocks among.

Ah, no! again shall stream the tear!
For hark! Ambition's voice I hear;
And rising Freedom calls to save
The sacred rights our fathers gave.
Yes, let us haste—those rights defend,
And force despotic power to own
That Britons were not form'd to bend,
Or tremble at a tyrant's frown.
And should th' invader dare the shore
Where glorious Freedom sits enthroned on
high,
Thou, War, shalt bid thy fiercest thunders
roar,

Shalt lead her sons to conquer or to die!

ARISTOGITON.

Bristol, 3d June, 1803.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Two Grand Sonatas for the Piano-forte. Com-
posed and dedicated to Miss Griffith, by G. F.
Pinto. 7s.*

AS patrons of science and cherishers of
rising genius, we ever look with avidity
into juvenile productions for specimens of
dawning talent, and promises of future
excellence. But the name of *Pinto* brought

the present work to us with claims to par-
ticular attention: and the recollected plea-
sure and admiration with which we have
listened to this young gentleman's public
performances on the violin, created an ex-
pectation which, we are sorry, but obliged
to say, has not been wholly gratified. We
certainly find in these sonatas some bold
and

and original ideas ; and here and there a passage of brilliancy ; but to these recommendations are opposed such chromatic incongruities, abrupt modulations, and constrained evolutions of harmony, as to form great drawbacks upon the composer's pretensions to our praise. The instructions of Mr. Salomon, his tutor on the violin, have not, we are certain, been sufficiently attended to by Mr. Pinto in this department of his professional studies ; the great knowledge and experience of such a master would otherwise have guarded a *real genius* against the dangers of chaotic affectation and indigested theory ; would have taught him to reduce to some order the luxuriant confusion of his ideas, and to have set his own native and uncommon talents in a fair and advantageous point of view. We say this as friends to that ability, the extent of which we are acquainted with and admire ; and hope our remarks will induce the young composer to that vigilance, caution, and deference to established merit and good example, without which no talents can ever attain their full lustre ; but by the aid of which such as Mr. Pinto's may hope for every thing.

A favorite Air, with Variations for the Violin, and an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte or Violoncello, by Charles Weichsel, Esq. 2s.

Mr. Weichsel, in his variations to this air, has displayed much of that pure and elegant taste, which distinguishes his unrivalled style of performance. With the very ingenious construction of the fifth variation, *sopra quarta corda*, we are highly pleased ; and indeed the passages throughout flow with a freedom of fancy and appropriateness for the instrument for which they are designed, which cannot but strike every admirer of fine violin music ; and every practitioner who gives them due attention will certainly find himself as much improved as delighted.

Amusement for Ladies, consisting of Six Diversions for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for a Flute, Tambourine and Triangle. (Ad Libitum). Composed and dedicated to Terpsichore, by G. Nezot, late Pupil of D. Steubelt. 4s.

This work, which is prefaced with some ingenious observations, rejecting the use of pendulums for regulating the time of different pieces, contains some familiar but interesting movements ; yet their greater merit is, perhaps, their being calculated to improve the finger of the practitioner.

"Hail to the Beam of Morning," sung by Mr. Incledon, in his New Entertainment of the WANDERING MELODIST. Written by Mr. H. Siddons, and composed by John Whitaker. 1s.

We cannot but confess ourselves greatly pleased with this pretty emanation of fancy. Mr. Whitaker has not only consulted the *sense* of his author with particular success, but has conceived an originality and sweetness of melody that must gratify every ear. The ideas are every where natural, connected and expressive ; and the symphony is happily calculated to improve the general effect.

"The Despairing Damsel," a favorite Ballad, sung by Mr. Incledon in his new Entertainment of the WANDERING MELODIST. Composed by Mr. Dahman. 1s.

We have perused this song with an attention, but ill repaid by the little pleasure it afforded us. Mr. Dahman, whether from the affectation of displaying the *master*, or from utter unacquaintance with the style of ballad-music, we do not know, has, instead of a natural, sweetly-soothing, melody, symbolizing with the poet's pathos, and elucidating his love-lorn tale, linked together a series of cramped and distorted passages, only remarkable for their forced construction and unmeaning dissonance.

"The Death of Tom Moody, the noted Whipper-in," well-known to the Sportsmen of Shropshire. Written by the Author of Hartford-bridge. Composed by Wm. Shield, Esq. and sung by Mr. Incledon, in his new Entertainment called the WANDERING MELODIST. 1s.

We are general admirers of the productions of this ingenious master ; and therefore are never taken by surprise by his excellencies in any species of vocal composition. The present effort of his fancy is for originality of thought and strength of character to be placed amongst the happiest of his detached productions ; and merits all the popularity it has acquired.

The Honey-moon, a new Song, written by a Gentleman. The Music composed by E. Riley. 1s.

This ballad, though it boasts no marks of that science and design expected from the professed master and regularly bred musician, exhibits a pleasing cast of fancy, and is so far connected and consistent as to form an agreeable *ensemble*, and to hold a respectable rank among the ballads of the day.

The Cricket, a Ballad, composed, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by John Banner, jun. 1s.

This ballad, the words of which are from Cowper's Poems, forms a promising debut in musical composition. Mr. Banner, as we learn, has been a pupil of Dr. Busby's; we are therefore the less surprised at the unaffected ease, connection of ideas, propriety of combination, and other merits rarely found in the first effort of so young a man.

"We'll be Married this Year." The favorite Ballad sung in the Tale of Terror, by Mr. Emery, at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden. Written by Mr. H. Siddons. The Air composed by a Lady. Arranged for the Piano-forte, by W. Ware. 1s.

We are pleased with this trifle, though we are aware that many hearers will say there is nothing in it. The idea on which the whole melody turns is simple and characteristic; and the effect of the whole does credit to the judgment, if not to the fancy and invention, of the fair composer.

No. 2, D'une Folie. Composed for the Piano-forte, by J. Mazzinghi, Esq. 2s.

The present number of this work consists of a kind of sonata in one movement only; but so constructed as to produce not only an agreeable but a variegated effect; and at the same time to form an improving exercise for the instrument for which it is written.

We are glad to have to announce to the lovers of good cathedral music, that Dr. Clarke, of Cambridge, is about to publish, by subscription, two volumes of church-compositions; one consisting of services, and the other of anthems. These volumes, the Doctor informs us in his printed proposals, are intended as a continuation of, and will be executed in the same elegant style as, the volume already published. Judging by the excellence of what Dr. Clarke has already produced in this species of composition, we anticipate much gratification from the perusal of the volumes now forthcoming; and do not doubt but that the cathedral and collegiate bodies throughout the kingdom will be eager to possess so useful and classical an addition to their musical libraries.

Messrs. Sale and Page, of St. Paul's, are circulating proposals for publishing by subscription, in twelve numbers, under the title of *FESTIVE HARMONY*, a selection of madrigals, motets, elegies, glees, &c. from the works of the most eminent composers, including some choice pieces (never yet printed) from the manuscripts of the late Mr. Jonathan Battisill. Whatever merit may be found in the compositions selected by the ingenious compiler from the old masters, the work will derive no small additional value from the insertion of new and original matter from the pen of so great and distinguished a master as the late Mr. Battisill; and whose name will, no doubt, insure a respectable subscription.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

NOTICE of the LABOURS of the CLASS of MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCES, during the FIRST QUARTERLY SITTING of YEAR II, by CITIZEN DAUNOU, one of the SECRETARIES.

A MEMOIR of CITIZEN BOUCHAUD, on the Morals of Epictetus.

THE life of Epictetus is but very little known, says Citizen Bouchaud; the very name of Epictetus commonly given to him is not his proper name; *Επίκτητος* signifies a servant, or slave; and it is well known that Epictetus was born in a state of slavery. He was of Hieropolis, a city of Caria, at a little distance from Laodicea. His master, named Epaphroditus, had a place in the Guards of

the emperor Nero. According to the testimony of Suidas, Epictetus was always very much attached to the sect of the Stoics; he reduced all his philosophy to these two words: "bear" and "forbear." He passed his life in poverty, without ever complaining of his hard condition. He resided at Rome until the time that Domitian expelled all the philosophers from that capital. Then Epictetus took refuge in Nicopolis, a city of Epirus, where he ended his days, without ever mending his fortunes. His life was prolonged to extreme old age, and it is very probable that he did not die till the time of Nerva, or under Trajan, at the age of about ninety years. His life was written at some length, by Arrian, his disciple; but that part of the works of Arrian is lost. We may judge of the high reputation of Epictetus,

tetus, by this single trait; the earthen lamp which he had made use of, was sold, after his death, at 3000 drachmas. It is Lucian who relates this circumstance, in a satire on a certain ignoramus who was collecting a library.*

We have but a single work of Epictetus, his *Enchiridion*, or *Manual*; but some fragments of his discourses have been preserved unto us by Arrian, and many of his sentences are found in the collection of Stobæus. Cit. Bouchaud has collected, from all that remains to us of Epictetus, the opinions of that philosopher, on personal morality, on social morality, and on religion. He has compared them with those of Seneca and of Marcus Aurelius. We shall confine ourselves here to the notice of this part of the memoir of Citizen Bouchaud, as it was read in the public sitting of the 21st nivose.

While he highly extolls the philosophy of Epictetus, Citizen Bouchaud fails not to point out the errors which tarnish it.

For example, Epictetus thinks that *every man has naturally an idea of good and evil, of just and unjust*. "If that were the case," says Citizen Bouchaud, "we should have innate ideas, and this is what cannot be admitted, after mature deliberation. The ancients themselves did not believe in them. The wisest among them have uniformly supported the doctrine of acquired ideas. It is an ancient, perpetual, and unerring rule, that there is nothing in the understanding, which was not before in the sense: *nihil est, &c.* This doctrine, however well-founded, was controverted in the 17th century, by the celebrated Descartes, a philosopher, who, in other respects, does honour to France; but we must reckon his opinion of innate ideas among his reveries. At first, this new dogma was pretty generally received; out of complaisance to the imposing authority of its author, it upheld his credit for some time. No less a character than Locke was required to recall modern philosophers out of this error, and to re-establish the ancient system in this respect. Epictetus might have been very easily convinced of the non-existence of innate ideas. Long before him, Democritus had formally maintained that

* "Have we not seen in our days, a certain individual, perhaps yet alive, purchase the earthen lamp of Epictetus for 3000 drachmas? He, doubtless, imagined, that by reading at nights, by the light of this lamp, the wisdom of the philosopher would be inspired into him, when asleep, &c. &c."

the human understanding was nothing but a *carte-blanc*, or a sheet of white paper. But Epictetus was a Stoic, and it was one of the doctrines of the Portico, that the human soul is a portion of the divinity; notwithstanding which he was under the necessity of maintaining that the thinking faculty within us has innate ideas, as it would have been absurd to believe that the divinity has no ideas that are proper to him!

Among the errors which compose so great a part of the history of ages, perhaps none has contributed more than the doctrine of innate ideas to retard the progress of real knowledge. Whenever it has been introduced by the imagination of poets, or by that of philosophers, useful investigations were interrupted, experimental essays renounced, systems that were not the fruits of any analysis adopted, and speculation substituted for observation. Convinced of the dangerous tendency of this doctrine, Citizen Bouchaud laboured strenuously to oppose it; he wishes it to have no part in the homage which he would render to Epictetus and to his morality.

TRANSACTIONS of the SOCIETY instituted at LONDON for the ENCOURAGEMENT of ARTS, MANUFACTURES, and COMMERCE.

ON Tuesday the 31st ult. a most brilliant and numerous company assembled at the Society's rooms in the Adelphi, to witness the distribution of the premiums awarded to the several successful candidates in the various branches of science. The great room, which is adorned with the magnificent paintings by Barry, was completely filled at an early hour. About 12 o'clock his Grace the Duke of Norfolk took the chair; and Mr. Taylor, the Secretary, proceeded to deliver an excellent and animated discourse on the formation and institution of the Society, paying a handsome tribute of respect to Mr. Shipley, the founder, and to several other great and distinguished characters who have, from time to time, greatly contributed by personal exertions, as well as by pecuniary assistance, to the establishment, and prosperity of the best interests of the Society.

Mr. Taylor next proceeded to announce the names of the successful candidates, giving at the same time a short account of what each person had done to merit the reward about to be conferred on him.

In

In the agricultural department; the gold medal was awarded to the Earl of Fife, for his extensive plantations of forest-trees—to Lord Viscount Newark for encouraging the growth of oak-timber—to the Rev. Mr. Munnings for experiments on the culture and preservation of turnips—to John Sherriff, Esq. for his plantation of osiers. This gentleman had the choice either of the gold medal or a considerable pecuniary reward; to which he made a reply which does great honour to his own feelings, as well as to the Society to which it was addressed: "Heaven knows, (says he), that I am not rich, yet I should think meanly of the man who could put a much greater sum of money in competition with any of the honorary rewards of the Society. I give a decided preference to their medal, and hard must be my fate on that day in which I part with it." To Mr. John Knapping was also awarded the gold medal for gaining 230 acres of land from the encroachments of the sea. In presenting the medal to this gentleman, the Duke of Norfolk observed that it afforded him great gratification in rewarding a gentleman who had not only improved, but *enlarged* his country—to Christian Curwen, Esq. for his experiments on feeding cattle with potatoes—to the Rev. Edmund Cartwright for a three-furrow plough—to Dr. Ainslie for his plantations of timber-trees—to Benjamin Waddington, Esq. for improvements in boggy-land—to Mr. David Charles for a machine for laying land level—and to Mr. Robert Green for a drill machine for sowing peas, beans, &c. the silver medal was awarded and presented.

In the class of polite arts; the gold medal was given to Mr. Ryder for a line engraving—and to Miss Jackson for a drawing in Chalks. To Mr. Richard Austin for an engraving in wood—to Miss E. Farhill for an original drawing—to Miss Blackburne for a drawing of Jupiter Ammon—to Miss Paytherus for a portrait of her sister—to Mr. J. T. James for a drawing of Worcester cathedral—to Miss Beauchamp for a painting, being a sea-view—and to Miss Mary Ann Gilbert, for an exquisite painting, being a view of St. Mark's-place, Venice, in which the perspective was admirably kept, was presented the silver medal.

The greater Silver Pallet was presented to Master James Hopwood, aged only 11 years, for a very fine drawing from a cast of the Atlas—and to Mr. Hugh Neill for a drawing of Brecknock Priory.

To Mr. George Shepherd for an original drawing of St. Alban's Abbey, was adjudged the smaller Silver Pallet—and to Mr. Horwood, of Liverpool, for a map of London, on a very extensive scale, was presented a purse containing fifty guineas. This map cost nine years of unremitted care and attention.

In the class of mechanics; Dr. Winterbottom preferred the silver medal to a considerable pecuniary reward, for an ingenious machine for clearing turnpike roads from mud. One of these machines will clear from mud three miles of road, twenty feet wide, in a single day, which would require the labour of 120 men to effect in the usual mode—to Mr. James Woart the silver medal and twenty guineas were presented, for his method of raising a roof sunk in the middle; the experiment was made, and found completely to answer in the case of the roof of Clapham church, the span of which was fifty-eight feet, and the height from the floor 40 feet. Mr. Edward Massey and Mr. John Prior have both displayed great ingenuity in their respective contrivances for improving the mechanism in the striking parts of clocks, for these, to the former, were voted twenty, and to the latter, thirty guineas—to Mr. Massey was also presented fifty pounds, for very admirable detached escapements of pendulum clocks—to Mr. Thomas Fotheringham a premium of fifteen guineas was given for a method of making mill-stones for grinding wheat from the Abbey Craig Quarry; and to the following persons premiums of ten guineas each: viz.—to Mr. Ross, of Bateman's Buildings, for a ring with a contracting and expanding power, so ingeniously contrived as to fit fingers of various sizes—to Mr. William Bowler for an excellent screw-press, which has the power of pressure as the substance to which it is applied contracts; this effect is produced by means of a spiral spring constantly acting upon the screw, in a simple but very effectual manner—to Mr. Antis for a small machine, which, when fixed to the axis of the windlass, will accurately ascertain for several weeks, and without any attendance, the number of times a box attached to the rope, has been raised from the bottom of a mine during that period, and thereby preventing those impositions which are too frequently practised by colliers, banksmen, and miners, upon their masters—and to Mr. Thomas Barker for an improved mode of Warping Webbs for weavers.

To the Hon. Joseph Robley, of Tobago,

go, was given the gold medal for a considerable addition to his plantation of bread-fruit in that island. By the cession of this island to the French Republic, the Society were not bound by any engagement to give this premium, but it was unanimously agreed, as a point of honour, that Governor Robley was intitled to his claim.

Such and so honourable are the exertions and munificent acts of this Society, which, though unprotected by public authority, and without the aid of landed property, has nevertheless been enabled to expend 50,000 pounds in advancing the best interests of the community. "Its energy, (said Mr. Taylor) kindled from a small spark of patriotic fire, has spread a light of knowledge, which has illumined the most distant parts of the globe. In Europe, in Asia, in Africa, and in America its bounties have been received; and the advantages arising from it gratefully acknowledged."

* * We presume it must be obvious to every intelligent reader that the article in the last Number of our Magazine respecting the experiments on chimney-sweeping, was not inserted as if from authority of the *Society of Arts*, and that its appearance was the result of that diligence to present our readers with the earliest information on useful topics, which has been, and always will be, a source of pride and satisfaction to us.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

MR. Chenevix, in a paper containing observations on the chemical nature of the humours of the eye, has detailed a number of curious experiments on the eyes of sheep, men, and oxen; from which it appears that the specific gravity of the aqueous and vitreous humour in eyes of sheep is 10,090, at sixty degrees of Fahrenheit, and the specific gravity of the crystalline is 11,000. In the human eye the specific gravity of the aqueous and vitreous is 10,053, and that of the crystalline 10,790. In the eyes of oxen the specific gravity of the aqueous and vitreous

is 10,088, and that of the crystalline 10,765.

What seems to be worthy of notice is that the difference which appears to exist between the specific gravity of the aqueous and vitreous humour, and that of the crystalline, is much greater in the human eye than in that of sheep, and less in the eye of the ox. Hence it is inferred, by Mr. Chenevix, that the difference between the density of the aqueous and vitreous humour, and that of the crystalline, is in the inverse ratio of the diameter of the eye taken from the cornea to the optic nerve; and should farther experiments prove this to be an universal law of nature, it will not be possible to deny that it is in some degree designed for the purpose of promoting distinct vision. In the aqueous and vitreous humours, the specific gravity seems to be uniform thro' the whole substance: but in the crystalline the density increases gradually from the circumference to the center; for in a fresh crystalline of an ox, weighing thirty grains, the specific gravity was 10,765; but when it was gradually pared away in every direction till it weighed only six grains, the specific gravity was found to be 11,940.

It is not surprizing, says Mr. Chenevix, that the crystalline should be subject to disorders, it being wholly composed of animal matter (albumen and gelatine) of the most perishable kind. Albumen is coagulated by many methods; and if we suppose that the same changes can take place in the living eye, as in the dead animal matter of the chemists, it will be easy to account for the formation of the cataract, a disorder that cannot be cured but by the removal of the opaque lens. If a sufficient number of observations were made respecting the frequency of the cataract in gouty habits, conclusions might be drawn as to the influence of phosphoric acid in causing the disorder, by the common effects of acids in coagulating albumen.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requested.)

THE last number of Boydell's Shakespeare was published on the king's birth-day. Of this magnificent work we have in several preceding Retrospects

given our opinion, and it is not necessary to repeat it. The Shakespeare is now before the public. A supplementary number, which will complete and conclude the work,

work, will be published in a few months, and will contain a portrait of the king, frontispieces to the two volumes of large plates, accompanied with title-pages, and lists. The publication has been announced by the following notice.

"Messrs. Boydell and Nicoll beg leave to acquaint the subscribers to the great national edition of Shakespeare, that the eighteenth and last number of that work will be published on the 4th of June, 1803.

"They cannot, however, part with those high and respectable characters who have supported them in this very arduous undertaking during the very worst of times, without giving them some small mark of the sense they have of that obligation. They have applied, therefore, to Mr. Boulton of Soho—a name dear to his country and the arts, who, with a liberality peculiar to his character, has kindly undertaken to superintend the execution of a medal, to be presented to the subscribers. Mr. Boulton has, in this line of art, given the public already a very satisfactory proof of his powers, in making even the copper farthings of Great Britain superior, in point of workmanship, to the gold coin of all foreign nations.

"They intend that the name of each subscriber to the Shakespeare shall be engraven on the medal presented; and that this may be done with accuracy, they entreat the favour of every subscriber to sign his name, with his own hand, on sheets of vellum, which will be presented to him for that purpose. These sheets will afterwards be bound in a volume to be placed in the Shakespeare Gallery.

"All the subscribers who reside in or near London, are entreated to do them the honour to call at the Gallery, or at Cheapside, for this purpose. Those who reside at a distance from the capital are respectfully informed that sheets of vellum will be forwarded to them for their signatures in the way they shall point out."

The engravings being now finished, the one hundred and sixty three historical pictures, all painted by British artists, to illustrate this great work, are exhibited at the Shakespeare Gallery, Pall Mall. There are exhibited in the gallery, besides the above pictures, twenty-eight capital drawings, by Mr. Westall, executed on purpose to illustrate a magnificent edition of the poetical works of Milton, printed exactly uniform with the Shakespeare. Of this gallery, and Mr. Barker's Panorama, &c. and some other public exhibitions,

we purpose speaking more at large in our next Retrospect.

A Poultry Market, and a Vegetable Market, a Pair of Prints. James Ward pinxt. et sculpt.

Morland's best pictures have so much unsophisticated nature, that coarse and vulgar as the subjects sometimes are, they must please and gratify every eye from their truth and adherence to the genuine characters of the objects delineated. The celebrity which he attained in consequence of them has naturally produced imitators; and if *two men ride upon a horse, one of them must be behind*. We are sorry to apply this remark to the present subjects; for Mr. Ward has abilities in his own walk, but here, the imitations are palpable, cold, copying; the prints are crowded with different objects, and the light is broken and distracted.

The Discovery; or, the Angry Father. J. Opie, R.A. pinxt. J. Ward sculpt.

Mr. Ward has here a claim to great praise for the production of a rich, brilliant, and spirited mezzotinto, from an admirable picture, which many of our readers will recollect in the last year's exhibition of the Royal Academy. The subject is, a father's discovering a love-letter in his daughter's trunk. The embarrassment of the young female, and the wish to palliate in the mother, is admirably contrasted by the stern and harsh expression of countenance of the old man; and the combination of the whole is such as tells the story with perspicuity and effect.

"To the Treasurer and Directors of the Missionary Society, this Print, representing the Cession of the District of Motavia, in the Island of Otaheite, to Captain Wilson, for the use of the Missionaries sent thither by that Society, in the Ship Duff, is most respectfully Dedicated by their most obedient Servants, W. Jeffryes and Co. 1803."—Smirke, R. A. pinxt. F. Bartolozzi. R.A. sculpt.

The above print is engraved from a very beautiful picture painted by Mr. Smirke, and exhibited at the Royal Academy about two years ago. The picture, with all its merit, was, as far as we remember, thought rather deficient in force; be that as it may, in the print there is no such deficiency, for it unites with that breadth, and sweetness of effect, for which Bartolozzi is so deservedly eminent, the spirit and energy of a sketch. It is very finely engraved in the chalk manner.

Statue

Statue in honour of Marquis Cornwallis. J. Bacon, jun. fecit. Painted and engraved by George Dawe.

This design is broad, and marked with simplicity and taste. The Marquis, in the habit of a Roman general, stands on a pedestal, at the foot of which are emblematical figures of Fortitude and Prudence. The statue is very much in the style of the elder Bacon; and the print, which gives a very good idea of it, is extremely well engraved in mezzotinto. The figure of the Marquis is colossal, being eight feet high; the allegorical figures are the size of life. The expence of this very fine piece of sculpture was defrayed by a subscription entered into, in honour of the Marquis, by the inhabitants of Bengal, and it is to be there erected.

The Benevolent Tar, and Maternal Enjoyment. A pair of Prints. J. Stothard, R. A. pinxt. J. Young sculpt. 1803.

Many of our artists who design little rustic subjects, seem to have contemplated the fluttering flourishes of the old French school, or the fantastic fan-paintings of the imitators of Watteau and Lancret, rather than nature, which in their eccentric wanderings after the *pretinences* of the art seems to be very little attended to. The painter of these two little fascinating subjects has adopted a very different conduct, and made his designs with a very different spirit. They are distinguished by simplicity and taste, and marked with nature, with *English nature*. In the first, a poor family, the father of which is sick, is relieved by the generosity of an English sailor: and in the second, the mother is cutting some luscious slices of bread and butter for her children, and her husband seems already somewhat revived by the liberality of the charitable tar. Stothard has conceived these subjects with great taste and feeling, and Young has engraved them very finely in mezzotinto; but those prints which we have seen in colours, are not entitled to any portion of praise.

Portrait of Lieut. General Sir Robert Laurie, Bart. M.P. for Dumfries, Knight Marshal of Scotland, and Colonel of the 8th, or Royal Irish Regiment of Light Dragoons. W. Owen pinxt. James Ward sculpt.

This portrait is admirably painted, and in the style of design, breadth of light and shade, and general air, reminds us of the best manner of Sir Joshua Reynolds. This is no slight praise; and we are sorry that an opportunity of paying such a tri-
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bute to the talents of our present race of portrait-painters does not more frequently occur. The print, which is in mezzotinto, is extremely well engraved.

Portrait of William Saunders, Esq. M.D. F.R.S. and S.A. From the original Picture in the possession of Dr. Curry, M.D. Physician to Guy's Hospital. J. R. Smith pinxt. et sculpt.

The spirit, appropriate air, and striking resemblance of several of Mr. Raphael Smith's portraits, we have recorded in some of the former Retrospects of the Arts. In these leading traits, this print bears a very high rank; it is extremely well engraved, and has as strong a resemblance of the original, as the full-length portrait of Mr. Charles Fox, painted by the same artist.

The Parting of Hector and Andromache. Engraved by W. Ward, from an Historical Drawing by Emma Smith.

The fair artist, who made this design, is daughter to the painter of the preceding article. From some of her former performances we augured that this very young artist's abilities were of such a description as would lead to improvement and future excellence. The above delineation justifies our expectation, and it is extremely well engraved. We were gratified to see a collateral proof that our opinion is not singular, in the Records of the Society for promoting Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, where it appears that the honorary palette of the society for an historical drawing (class 110) of *Achilles imploring Thetis to revenge the wrongs he had suffered from Agamemnon*, was adjudged to Miss Emma Smith.

Messrs. J. A. Atkinson, and James Walker, are preparing for publication in a series of one hundred plates,

A picturesque Representation of the Manners, Customs, and Amusements of the Russians, with an accurate Explanation of each Print in French and English.

This work will be completed in three volumes, imperial folio. Volume I. is now ready for delivery at Messrs. Boydells, and the other two volumes will be published in the course of next winter.

This work is dedicated, by permission, to his Imperial Majesty, Alexander the First; and it must be acknowledged that the plan, as relating to Russia, is perfectly original. From the innumerable objects afforded in an empire so extensive, so important in every point of view, and hitherto so little investigated, great va-

riety will be expected, and great variety will be found; and the artists profess that *truth* will every where be the leading and distinguishing feature. And they appear peculiarly qualified to display accurate and faithful representations; as Mr. Atkinson, who made the original drawings, and engages to etch them all, was, as well as Mr. Walker, who is engraver to his Imperial Majesty, eighteen years a resident in Russia. Some of the drawings, and the plates to the first volume, we have looked over with attention and with great pleasure. The style is admirably calculated for the subjects, and the prints have the full effect of drawings, and appear to be accurate mirrors of the objects they are intended to represent; and the artist asserts, that *he has visited and drawn from nature every scene and every object he describes*. Such a work as this was much wanted; for though the publication of Monsieur le Prince concerning Russia is finished with great talent and attention, yet, as the wish of that excellent artist appears to have been, that each print should excite admiration as a specimen of art, rather than as a faithful delineation of nature, he has in many instances sacrificed truth to execution, and the whole to particular parts. This is introducing into the arts, a practice *more honoured in the breach than the observance*; though

we have frequently seen it displayed in Westminster-hall, where a learned advocate is sometimes so extremely intent on displaying his own powers of oratory, that he totally forgets, the object for which he was paid his fee, must have been to inform the jury, and serve his client. But this by the way—judges and lovers of art will properly appreciate the value of etchings executed by artists after their own drawings; and in this work the plates will have the advantage of being corrected, and sometimes improved, by the man who has been an eye-witness of every scene he delineates.

With respect to the letter-press descriptions annexed to each plate, the editor at first designed merely to give such an illustration as might have been engraved on the margin; but from the variety of objects which occurred, and the novelty of them to a considerable part of Europe, it became necessary to enlarge upon this original intention. This work is printed at Bulmer's press.

Mr. ASBY, a young artist of rising merit, distinguished himself in the late exhibition, by a portrait of Lord Charles Spencer, and another of Mr. Butler, the writing-master, which were deservedly admired for faithfulness of resemblance and chasteness of colouring.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. DANIEL PAULIN DAVIS'S (BLOOMSBURY-SQUARE), for a METHOD of CLEANSING and SWEEPING CHIMNEYS, and for EXTINGUISHING them when on FIRE.

WE have already noticed, in different parts of our Magazine, the laudable efforts that have been made, and are still making, to abolish the common mode of sweeping chimneys, by which the comforts, and even the lives, of a numerous class of children, capable of benefiting society, are eventually destroyed.

Mr. Davis's invention will be readily understood from the following description. A roller is to be fixed on the upper part of the chimney, on which is suspended a chain, or other flexible substance, the whole length of the chimney: at the mouth or opening of the fire-place, and a few inches above the mantle-piece, is to be fixed an horizontal bar; round this

and the upper roller the chain is made to work, having on one part of it an elastic or expanding brush. As this brush ascends on one side of the funnel and descends on the other, we are assured that the gathering wings or slopes, as well as the vertical parts, must be effectually cleansed.

To prevent the soot from being dispersed in the room, and obviate the necessity of the operator's standing in the breast of the chimney, Mr. Davis has invented a curtain with arm holes, through which a person in the room may work the chain without difficulty.

In case of a fire, a bag or bundle of wadding, well soaked in water, is to be sent round with the chain instead of the brush. The chain always remains suspended in the funnel, but the brush or wadding is fixed only when their aid is required either to cleanse a chimney, or to extinguish one that is on fire.

Observation.

Observation.—We earnestly hope, and confidently expect, that effectual means may be devised and generally adopted, to cleanse chimnies without the aid of children; but we think that no machine will completely answer the end, that is not capable of being worked from the inside of the room, without the necessity of any fixtures, or being obliged to have access to the outside of the house. In the present case, the expence of the roller at the top, of the bar at the bottom, and above all of the chain for every chimney, will, we fear, be found too formidable an obstacle to the general adoption of the plan set forth in Mr. Davis's specification.

MR. SAMUEL DAY'S, (CHARTER-HOUSE, HINTON, SOMERSETSHIRE,) *for an ENGINE, or TIME PIECE, which he denominates the WATCHMAN'S NOCTUARY and LABOURER'S REGULATOR.*

The object intended to be answered by this machine, is to keep watchmen, labourers, &c. constant to their duty, or to ascertain how often and at what periods they betray the confidence reposed in them.—Thus, if a watchman be required to traverse the full extent of his rounds every half hour, Mr. Day recommends that one of his machines should be placed at each boundary of his walk, which will shew the superintendant in the morning whether he has been negligent of his duty in any one period.

The noctuary consists in part of clock-work, and in some respects resembles an eight-day clock. The face of it is divided into hours and aliquot-parts of hours; but instead of hands, the circle on which the numbers are marked is moveable, and with cells answering to each period of time, revolves once in twelve hours. The test then of regular and well-sustained vigilance is given by the watchman's dropping a token; a piece of metal for instance, as he passes, every half-hour, quarter, or even half-quarter, if more exactness be required, into the cell which each particular period of time presents to receive the same; and each cell, like the time that it represents, is irrecoverable when past. No fraud on the watchman's part can counteract the regular and successive motion of the wheel to which these cells are attached, and which, like the hand of a clock, completes its revolution once in twelve hours. He has no command over it, and each cell having a token in it, will be a witness of his diligence and fidelity in going his rounds, answer-

ing the next morning to the exact periods in which he was there, while the empty ones will expose his negligence, and the particular periods when that occurred.—The mechanician will, from this brief account, easily comprehend the structure of the machine, and see to how many purposes it may be applied, particularly in manufactories where, at present, it is the employment of an overseer to watch the exact period when each man comes to his work.

By the use of the Noctuary, the calls of the watchman, which were instituted for the purpose of his giving notice of being on his duty, and which are convenient warnings to the nightly thief of timely attack or retreat, will be superseded; and a considerable expence of animal exertion will be saved to the individual, which might be converted into that of going his rounds twice where he now only goes once. And if instead of an open, the watchman were to carry a dark lanthorn, the robber would have no security in calculating the fit moment of his depredation, and might be detected in the outset of his attack; as the slightest sound would alarm the watchman walking in silence, and not drowning distant noise by that of his own voice.

Observations.—This invention appears to us to deserve public attention, as well calculated to answer the ends proposed by the patentee. It is, however, generally believed, that many robberies are annually committed by the connivance of the watchmen, which the Noctuary could not prevent. As a remedy for this we recommend, that, instead of the same watchman to be appointed always to the same post, it be left to the discretion of the constable of the night, or whoever superintends the watch, to appoint on each evening the men under his care to any particular round, so that no one shall, previously to the hour in which his business commences, know the station over which he is to be placed.

MR. JOSEPH BRINDLEY'S, (ROCHESTER,) *for certain METHODS of more effectually SECURING BEAMS of SHIPS to their SIDES.*

After describing very fully, by means of drawings, the nature of his invention, Mr. Brindley undertakes to prove that it will be of high national advantage, 1. In respect to the superior strength which it will give to the vessel; 2. In the saving of expence; and, 3. In respect to expedition.

With regard to strength, he considers it as an established axiom in mechanics, that the fabrication of any mechanical body, as a ship, is perfect when all the component parts have an equal share of strength in proportion to the resistance required; and endeavours to demonstrate, that the methods adopted by him come nearer to a state of perfection than any other mode now practised.

Mr. Brindley then avers that his invention will save at least two-thirds of the value of all the *lodging-knees* used in a first-rate ship of war, and as much in an East-Indiaman, and all other ships in proportion. On board an hundred-gun ship there are 360 lodging-knees; the saving, therefore, in this article, will be almost incredible; but what seems most important is the saving of immense quantities of fine oak timber, which are now destroyed to obtain knees for the navy.

The two prominent advantages with regard to expedition are the following:—In the present practice, where hanging and lodging-knees are used, the fore and aft-bolts are conveyed through the beam and each knee, and they must be all complete before the water-ways and planks of the deck can be laid; but such is the extreme difficulty to obtain knees, that ships are kept from launching, and in docks, many

months longer than they would be, besides exposing the insides of ships to heavy rains, which rot the timbers and ends of the beams. To remove this inconvenience, the plan proposed by Mr. Brindley, as having no connection with hanging-knees, (which may be fastened to the under-side of the beam) may be made use of immediately. The beams are crossed and lodged on the clamps, and the water ways and planks of the deck laid and caulked, and the rains prevented doing any material damage. Another advantage is, that in old ships that want repairs, many of the beams are found to be rotten at their ends, parts that always begin to decay first, consequently the fore and aft-bolts through the beams can have no security in the rotten part of the beam; so that while the present practice continues of using lodging-knees, it becomes necessary to take out the beams, and replace them with new ones, in which much time is lost, and immense expence incurred. This may be completely obviated, by having long cheek pieces of timber bolted and fastened to the sides of such beams that are only decayed at the ends; then the tie pieces can be morticed by them, and bolted through the ship's side. This will facilitate the repairs of old ships, and save prodigious expence.

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✎ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference; it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works, (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENCE.*

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Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

•• Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

DOCTOR PERCIVAL, of Manchester, has in the press, and nearly ready for publication, a work which will comprehend a General System of Medical Ethics. The outline was sketched several years ago, and constitutes the code of regulations by which the Faculty of the Manchester Infirmary agreed to regulate their official conduct, and their intercourse with each other. But the extended work will be addressed to the Medical Profession at large; and will include also the duties of such of its members as are unconnected with public establishments of charity.—The aphoristic form has been chosen, as best calculated to define with precision those principles of urbanity and rectitude which should govern the conduct of the members of the medical profession to their patients and to each other. Copious Notes and Illustrations will form an Appendix, and will complete the plan of the undertaking.

Mr. GODWIN's expected work on the Life and Times of Chaucer will positively make its appearance about the middle of July. It will comprehend views of the progress of society, manners, and the fine arts, from the dawn of literature, in modern Europe, to the close of the fourteenth century, with characters of the principal personages in the courts of Edward the Third, and Richard the Second.

Mr. PRATT is about to present the public with his Poem of the POOR; or, COTTAGE-PICTURES, illumined by five interesting Engravings by CORDON, from the Designs of De Loutherburgh.

The Rev. Mr. CARTWRIGHT is preparing for the press a new edition of his popular tale of Armine and Elvira, with some other Poems which have not yet been published.

Mr. THOMAS BROWN, of Edinburgh, desires us to state, that he has never had any influence in the management of the work called the Edinburgh Review; that he has contributed only a few articles to it, and that he has now declined all connexion with it. We cheerfully perform this act of justice to Mr. Brown, in favour of whose respectable talents on former occasions we have borne willing testimony.*

* A correct list of the young men concerned in writing this Review appeared in our Magazine for April.

The third Number of Mr. WILLIAMS's Picturesque Excursions in Devonshire and Cornwall will be published early in July.

The Posthumous Works of the late Dr. HUNTER, Author of Sacred Biography, with a Life of the Author, will appear in the course of the summer.

The Rev. JOHN HOLLAND, of Bolton, has just published Essays on History, particularly the Jewish, Assyrian, Persian, Grecian, and Roman; with Examinations for the Use of Young Persons; also, Geographical Exercises, Modern and Ancient, on a new Plan. Both publications are extremely well adapted for the instruction of youth.

Mr. T. F. DIBDIN, Author of the Introduction to rare and valuable Editions of the Greek and Roman Classics, has of late been employed in amassing materials for a second edition of that work. The second edition is intended to contain a particular account of Polyglott Bibles, editions of the Greek Septuagint and Testament; accompanied by Critical Notes from the Prolegomena of Mills and Wetstein. It is intended that the former publication shall be a sort of key or book of reference to the second edition, which will adopt the same method of arrangement; but which will afford more copious intelligence on points that have been therein but slightly discussed.

The same Gentleman is about to publish a complete Account of the Evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons, on the Claim of Dr. Jenner to Remuneration, as the Discoverer and Founder of the Vaccinious Inoculation.—The work will be preceded by a succinct History of the Origin, Progress, and Ravages of the Small-pox.

Mr. BRISTED, of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, has been long preparing for the press his Anthroplanomenos; or, Tour in the Highlands of Scotland, containing an account of some very interesting incidents which occurred in a pedestrian route in the year 1801 through a part of the Highlands. It is expected that this work will be ready for publication the latter end of July.

An elaborate Account of the Life and Writings of the late Dr. GEDDES, by Mr. JOHN MASON GOOD, Author of a new Translation of Solomon's Songs, &c. is in the press, and will be published in the ensuing month.

Since the publication of our Number for May last, an event has happened, which suspends for the present the printing of the Original Ossian; this is the death of John Mackenzie, Esq. [*for an account of whom see page 588.*] To this gentleman Mr. Macpherson committed the original Celtic, from which he had translated or made up his English Ossian. A subscription, amounting to a thousand pounds, for the purpose of publishing this original, was raised among the officers and others from the Highlands, in India, and remitted to Mr. Macpherson. His son and heir (who had himself made a large fortune in the capacity of British Agent, for ten or twelve years, at the Court of the Nizam), Mr. Macpherson of Bailville in Invernesshire refuses or declines to give up the money so subscribed. An action has been instituted against him, for the purpose of compelling him to give up the thousand pounds, in the Court of Sessions in Scotland, by Sir John Murray, in whose hands the money was placed, and by whom it was remitted to the elder Mr. Macpherson. Mr. Mackenzie, whether trusting wholly to this fund, or actuated merely from motives of patriotism, and regard for the memory of his friend, had begun and made some progress in the printing of the original Ossian, with the literal Latin Version noticed in our last.—All expences were defrayed by Mr. Mackenzie from his own funds. His death, of course, suspended the work; and whether it will ever be resumed, is thought, is a matter that will depend on the issue of the suit instituted by Sir John Murray against the son and heir of the Ossian Macpherson.

THE ARGUS, a newspaper published in Paris in the English language, and the professed business of which is to vilify the English character and Government, is at this time conducted by THOMAS DUTTON, a man whose name is known in England as Editor of the Dramatic Censor, and as the author of a fulsome Panegyric on the Life and Character of the present King!

On Wednesday June 15, the triple Inscription of Rosetta, which has lain for some time in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries, was removed to the Museum, and deposited with the rest of the Antiquities from Egypt.

The Academical Institution for the Education of Young Men, as well for Civil and Commercial Life, as for Ministerial Duties among Dissenters, which has been carried on for the last seventeen years with great credit and respectability at

Manchester, is about to be removed to the city of York, where it will be under the immediate direction of the Rev. Charles Wellbeloved, and other gentlemen well qualified to superintend the education of youth in the various branches of science, and classical and biblical literature.

A Course of Lectures, explaining the application of the principles of Chemistry to the various operations of Agriculture, has been prepared by Mr. Davy; and the Introductory Lecture has been read before the Board, at their house in Sackville-street.

Dr. TOULMIN has in the press, a Review of the Preaching of the Apostles; or, the Practical Efficacy of the Unitarian Doctrines proved and illustrated from the Acts of the Apostles, and the Epistles of Paul to Timothy and Titus.

Perhaps it deserves to be recorded as an anecdote in the history of English literature, that of the genuine edition of the Letters and Works of LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU, published during the current month, nearly two thousand copies were actually sold by the publisher in his first delivery, within three days.

The following are the ingredients, in proper proportions, for making the artificial stone, which is a manufacture growing into considerable importance:—Pipe-clay, 10 bushels—brown pot-rubbish, i. e. broken spruce-beer bottles, &c. 4 ditto—Glass-bottle ditto, 2 ditto—Flint ditto, 1 ditto—Croydon, i. e. very white sand, 1½ ditto. These materials are to be ground and sifted; if they are for figures, the very fine parts only are to be used; but if for the purpose of contracting the size of stoves, or other rough work, the coarse may be made use of. Figures, and other finished articles, must be baked in a furnace.

It has been discovered that an excellent varnish may be made from sandarac in the following manner:—1. The proportions should be two parts of alcohol and one of sandarac. 2. The sandarac must not be pulverised. 3. The solution should be made cold, and should be promoted by frequent agitation. By observing these rules, the varnish, when applied, is almost always prevented from becoming of an opaque white in drying, which is occasioned by a portion of the fresh substance (when the sandarac is pulverised) that is held in solution by means of heat and the aid of resin.

M. BASSE gives the following as the best method of preparing muriatic ether with the simple acid:—"Melt marine-salt in a crucible, and keep it in fusion an hour, or till the whole of the water of crystallization be dissipated; put twenty

ounces of this salt into a tubulated retort, adapt to it a curved tube, and plunge the tube to the bottom of a bottle with two necks, into which have been poured ten ounces of alkohol prepared by mixing, in a retort, three parts of highly rectified spirit of wine, with one of potash, melted pulverised whilst hot, and it is distilled till it is diminished one-half. When the whole is well luted, pour into the retort, in very small quantities at a time, ten ounces of highly concentrated sulphuric acid. After each introduction of acid, close the tube carefully, and put in no more acid till the salt has ceased bubbling. The cork of the other neck of the bottle must be taken out from time to time, to suffer the air condensed above the alkohol to escape. After the acid is introduced, place the retort on a sand-bath, and heat it gradually, till all the muriatic-acid be expelled. During this part of the operation, care must be taken frequently to cool the bottle containing the alkohol, by wrapping a wet cloth round it. The alkohol thus charged with acid, is then put into a retort, and distilled to one-half; shake the distilled liquid with alkaline-ley, to carry off the acid, decant the ether which is found on the surface, and keep it in bottles well corked. From the above-mentioned quantities, two ounces and a half of ether are usually obtained."

The art of guiding air-balloons has been lately discovered at Berne, in Switzerland; and an experiment has been made near Seedorf, which is shortly to be repeated in England.

The new metal which has been announced to the public, under the name of *palladium*, is found to be a composition of two parts of platina and one of mercury.

In the New Transactions of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, is an account of an eel (*gadus lota*) in which eggs and soft roe were found at the same time, proving it to be an hermaphrodite fish.

In a Berlin Journal, which appears every month (*Berlinische Monatschrift*) there is an interesting extract of a letter of M. ALEXANDER DE HUMBOLDT.—He there gives an account of the progress of his voyage in South America. This letter is written from Contreras, near Ibagua, in New Granada. Before he quitted Carthagena, M. de Humboldt visited the wood of Turbaco, celebrated for the immense bulk of its trees; some are eight feet in diameter, and of the species named *Cavanillesia Mocondo*, long ago recognized by Jaquin, a traveller in the reign of

Francis I. M. de Humboldt, who had proposed to go to Peru, could not resist the desire of repairing to Santa Fé de Bagota, to see there the celebrated botanist Mutis, now seventy two years of age, and one of the friends of Linnæus. Instead, therefore, of proceeding by sea to Guayaquil, which was much more commodious, he pursued by land the route of Quito, by Santa Fé. He navigated at first, for forty-five days, on the Magdalena River, amid the most frightful tempests and most dangerous cataracts. He designed in this voyage the topographical chart of the country, in four sheets in folio, of which the Viceroy retained a copy. When arrived at Honda, in five degrees of north latitude, he visited the mines of Mariquita and of Saint Anne. He found in this country considerable plantations of cinnamon and nutmeg-trees, and entire forests of the tree which furnishes the *quinquina*, and of the almond-tree, named by the botanists *calyocar amygdaliferum*. M. de Humboldt was then accompanied by a Frenchman, named Desieux, to whom the Spanish Government confided the care of those plantations. Our travellers arrived at length at the entrance of the Cordilleras, (*la Bocca del Monte*); they ascended the first heights, and arrived in the plain of Bagota, one of the most elevated on the globe: this plain was formerly a lake, of thirty-two leagues square surface; in the middle is situated the city of Santa Fé. M. de Humboldt was received there as in triumph; sixty persons on horseback went to meet him; the respectable Mutis had prepared for him a house near to his own. The King of Spain allows ten thousand piastres per annum to this botanical establishment. For fifteen years past thirty painters have been employed there, under the direction of Mutis; they have executed three thousand designs in folio, which have all the finishing of miniature. M. de Humboldt can only compare the botanical collection of D. J. Celestino Mutis to that of Sir Joseph Banks, of London. M. de Humboldt measured the height of the mountains which environ Santa Fé, many of which rise to 2000 and 2400 toises. From Santa Fé he was to repair to Quito, then to Lima. He was to be at Acapulco in the month of May of this year; and from thence, after having traversed Mexico, he proposed to return to Europe by the Philippines and the Cape of Good Hope. Such a voyage, executed by a man so enlightened, promises the happiest results to the sciences.

As the Helvetic territory contains antiquities but very little known, the Sieur AUBERT PARENT, architect and sculptor, Member of the Academy of Arts of Berlin, has been assiduously employed in the investigation of them. At first he applied himself to examine the ruins of the antient *Augusta Rauracorum*, on the site of which the village of Augst, near Basle, now stands. He afterwards made important discoveries in the year 1801, and was enabled to collect fragments enough to form to himself a just idea of the decorations of a temple that stood there, as likewise of its order of architecture, which is a composite very uncommon. The learned J. D. Schoepflin, author of *Alsatia Illustrata*, although he had not seen any of the ornaments which the architect and sculptor Parent has discovered there, nevertheless assures us that the temple afforded a shining proof of the ability of the Romans in the construction of edifices like this, the most beautiful ornament of the capital of the Rauraci:—"Ædificium hoc venustum & elegans, optime Romanorum in arte ædificandi ætatis partus, Rauricæ colonie ornamentum haud exiguum attulit atque decus insigne. De Rud. Temp. Aug. Rau. Sect. 87. The Sieur Parent proposes to publish by subscription, at Berlin, *Margraven Strasse*, No. 25, and at Paris *chez M. Karcher, rue Michaudiere*, No. 10, a work containing his observations on the antiquities of Switzerland at large. It will contain the description, plans, and designs, of the principal antique monuments that have adorned the most flourishing cities of that remarkable country, such as temples, public baths, bridges, aqueducts, mosaic pavements, statues, bas-reliefs, and inscriptions.—The whole work is divided into five parts, thus designated:—1. *Avenche, Aventicoma Helveticorum*. 2. *Augst, Augusta Rauracorum*. 3. *Windisch, Vindonissa*. 4. *Ottmarsheim*, a part antiently detached from the country of the Rauraci. 5. *Badenweiler*, about three miles from Basle, in the Brisgaw, well known for its famous Roman baths. Every article will be preceded with an abridged Historical Notice, the result of minute investigation: the details of the excavations made on the spot will follow. The work in folio, to be printed on vellum; the engravings are to the number of twenty-four plates, the whole coloured by the author, &c. Price of the subscription, half of which to be paid on subscribing, to be three Frederics-d'or. The subscription was open till the 1st of April 1803; after that term the

work costs four Frederics-d'or. The subscribers, whose names will be printed at the head of the volume, will receive the work complete April 1st, 1804.

Some hitherto unpublished letters of VOLTAIRE to Frederick the Great, have been lately published at Paris, from the originals; which, it appears from the editor's account of them, have been sent from Weimar to M. Bast, secretary of legation to the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt, at Paris. M. Boissonade, who is authorized to publish them, confesses his ignorance how and where these letters have been found; but he makes no doubt of their authenticity, being assured of the same by some well known literati, who were in habits of correspondence with Voltaire, and from his having actually confronted these letters with other autographs preserved in the National Library. "Besides, (says M. Boissonade) we find in these letters the well-known style of their author; and this proof of their authenticity will not be the less strong, even if it be objected that the hand of M. de Voltaire may have been counterfeited, for undoubtedly it cannot be supposed that it would have been so easy to imitate his style." "And, indeed, (say the French reviewers,) we cannot here mistake the hand and seal of Voltaire."—In the edition of Kehl are a number of mutilated and incorrect letters, which are reprinted in this volume, with considerable additions contained in the above manuscript; the author has taken care to insert in notes the variant readings of the printed text, collated with the original text. A number of these letters were without a date, or had false dates. M. Boissonade has endeavoured, as far as possible, to place the real epoch to each letter. The litigation with the Jew Hirschel, the death of the Comte de Rothembourg, the thesis of the Abbé de Prades, the affair of the Akakia, and other known facts, have guided him. This correspondence embraces six or seven years, from 1746 to 1753. This volume may be read with pleasure even by those who have the eighteen volumes of the edition of Kehl.

The Society of Encouragement of National Industry of Paris, has lately published its prospectus of the prizes to be offered to those who shall best resolve certain questions relative to agriculture and the arts. The subjects proposed are, the manufacture of wooden screws, 1500 francs; the purification of irons, 6000 francs; the fabrication of alum, 1200 francs; experiments on combustible wood, 1400 francs; for preserving the faculty of germination

germination in seeds, 500 francs; for the amelioration of wool, 800 francs; the culture of the Swedish turnip, 600 francs; the manufacture of nets, 1000 francs; of white lead, 2000 francs; of Prussian blue, 600 francs; and for the economical manufacture of enamelled vases, 1000 francs.

Were we to judge from the bulk of the Catalogue of the late Leipzig Fair, we should not imagine that German literature was at all on the decline. But, on examining the contents, we must confess, that, though they shew the nation to be highly advanced in chemical, physical, and mathematical knowledge, as well as in some other branches of science; yet, as to productions of good taste, little appears in the whole Catalogue, that seems to promise any thing farther than a short-lived existence.

The celebrated Voss, a profound connoisseur with regard to whatever relates to antiquity, and a writer endowed with true poetic genius, as his original works and his inimitable versions of Homer and Virgil sufficiently attest, has just published *A Profody of his Native Tongue*, the fruit of long and laborious application. No man, indeed, can be better qualified for ascertaining the rules that relate to the mechanism of poetry than he; and it is much to be hoped that these rules, which, in fact, result naturally from the very genius of the language, will be adopted by the German bards in future. This book composes the ninth volume of the works of this admired author.

MATTHISSON, a man of refined taste and high acknowledged merit as a descriptive and elegiac poet, has just compiled and published a "*Collection of German Lyrics*," arranged in chronological order; and it would perhaps be an unavailing task to make Erato appear to better advantage in any language whether ancient or modern, than she appears in the present collection.

EBERHARD of Halle, a philosophical writer, well-known by his "*Apology for Socrates*," has lately enriched the literary world with a second volume of his "*Theory of the Belles Lettres*."

A new volume (the eighth) of TUMMEL'S *Sentimental Tour* through the South of France, has likewise just made its appearance. The former volumes have acquired the author a very splendid name in the German world; and, were they well translated, the English reader would probably be convinced, that the admirable Sterne was less an *unique* than he is generally supposed to be.

KOTZEBUE's fertile genius has lately produced two dramas, the one entitled "*Grotius*," and the other "*The Hussites before Naumberg*." The former, indeed, has not been often acted, but the latter has repeatedly charmed the public, and still continues to bring full houses. His journal, "*The Plain Dealer*," which at first raised such high expectations, and which set out splendidly enough, continued for a few numbers to be worthy of the title it bears. It soon, however, grew charged with matter, more interesting to himself and to his literary enemies, than to the generality of his readers.

The genius of GÖTTE is again awake! His "*Eugenia*; or, the Natural Daughter," which is now acting at Weimar, is a first-rate classical production; of the most happy stage-effect, and in which every scene bespeaks the hand of a master. The scene lies in England; the story is of the present day, and is on that account the more interesting. The subject will form three distinct plays, of which *Eugenia* is the first.

The Chevalier de RASNOFF, a Russian counsellor of state, has been appointed by the Emperor Ambassador Extraordinary to the court of Japan; to which country he was ordered to proceed in the month of June. He is to be conveyed to the place of his destination by Captain Krusenstern, who, after landing the ambassador, will pursue his voyage of discovery.

Death has of late made considerable havoc in the literary world of Germany, and deprived it of many of those great characters who had given celebrity to their country, and assigned it an honourable rank among the most enlightened nations of Europe. Among those whose loss is of a very recent date, the name of GARVE makes a conspicuous figure. This philosopher was equally remarkable for the beautiful propriety of his reflections, the charms of his eloquence, and the amenity of his deportment. Of all his countrymen, the harmony of his periods bears the nearest affinity to the Greeks, and, on that account, as well as for his manner of treating his moral subjects, he has justly been considered the Addison of Germany.—Another philosopher, whose writings have done great honour to his country, and whose loss will not be easily, if ever, repaired, paid the debt of nature soon after Garve. This was the celebrated ENGEL, who had the happy art of treating the most abstracted subjects in the clearest manner, and whose "*Philosopher for the World*" is a striking proof of

of the truth of this assertion; while that work, together with his "Theory of the Belles Lettres," his "Essay on the Dramatic Art," and his small dramas, remain an eternal monument of the correctness of his taste and the soundness of his judgment. Not long after his decease, the venerable GLEIM, the modern Tyræus and the worthy rival of Anacreon, has increased the irreparable losses which German literature has lately sustained. —The fate of German letters is become still more deplorable by the death of a writer, who, in fact, formed the poetic language of his country, and who lived long enough to see it brought to a high degree of perfection, in the hands of Wieland, Voß, Schiller, Göthe, Stolberg, and, though last, not least, A. W. SCHLEGEL, the admirable translator of Shakespeare, and one of the best poets of

the age. The reader, perhaps, need not be told, that we are speaking of KLOPSTOCK, the immortal author of the Messiah, a name dear to the Muse and to Virtue, the Pindar and the Milton of his day; and, in a word, one of the most honourable of the votaries of Apollo, whether among the ancients or among the moderns. Great as those losses are, the premature death of GEDIKE is not the less felt. He was a worthy disciple of the ancients, late head of the Berlin gymnasium, and whose ashes are scarce cold in his grave. We shall say nothing of his merits as a public teacher, in which capacity he had, perhaps, but few equals, but merely refer to his poetic productions; few in number, indeed, but which are singularly happy in the purity of their diction and the loftiness of their flights.

ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of May to the 20th of June.

Admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.

		No. of Cases.
TYPHUS	-	19
Chlorosis & Amenorrhœa	-	38
Menorrhagia	-	7
Leucorrhœa	-	5
Diarrhœa	-	15
Tussis & Dyspnœa	-	42
Phthisis Pulmonal.	-	9
Cynanche Tonsillar.	-	3
Morbi Cutanei	-	38
Anasarca	-	6
Cephalœa	-	8
Epilepsia	-	11
Hysteria	-	14
Asthénia	-	23
Hypochondriasis & Dyspepsia	-	17

Typhus, once more, has begun to spread its pestilential influence over the poor and populous vicinage of the Finsbury Institution. It has recurred with its fell assemblage of loathsome and alarming symptoms. It will not fail to be still further aggravated by the approaching intensity of autumnal heat, as well as by the wasting influence of a deplorable, although inevitable war; which, whilst it inflicts deprivations upon every class of society, from the poor must take away, not the accommodations which they never had, or the luxuries which they never looked for, but, in too many instances, the ordinary blessing of health, the comfort of life, and even the bare power of supporting a meagre and miserable existence.

One melancholy instance of the fatality of febrile contagion occurred in the case of an unfortunate mother, who, after having watched over with extreme anxiety, and, by her unsleeping attention to all the minute offices of a nurse, had essentially contributed to the entire recovery of three of her children, at length had leisure to feel the invasion of a disease, which, no doubt, for some time previously to her consciousness of it, had been operating upon the stamina of her frame. The patient laboured under nearly every possible disadvantage. Her strength of mind and body had been worn away by a solicitude and exertion, which, for a considerable period, knew no interval of repose. During this time she was constantly subject to the influence of typhous effluvia, and lay on the same bed with her sickly offspring, in immediate contact with the substance of contagion.*

In

* It ought to be made known, because it is a fact of practical importance, that after the disease has continued for a certain time, the bed-clothes of the patient are loaded with a larger quantity of infectious particles than the body itself, in which, by the processes which are constantly going on in the animal system, they are prevented from accumulating to the same extent and degree of condensity as in inanimate and unorganised matter;

In this situation it was proposed, as affording the only chance of her life, that she should be removed without delay to the House of Recovery, which has been recently established in the metropolis.— This proposal, however, was not complied with, in consequence of an unfortunate prejudice, which, although by no means general, has been imbibed by many of the

matter; and likewise that in proportion to the time of its remaining stagnant, the poison is likely to acquire a greater malignity and intensity of contagious power. A proper attention to these circumstances might not improbably have prevented the premature decease of many a young medical practitioner.

ignorant and indigent against this new and excellent institution.

It is a source equally of amazement and of regret, that a plan alike calculated to check the mortality of the poor, and to promote the personal security of the higher orders, should not have more zealously been patronised, from motives both of prudence and humanity.

J. REID.

Southampton-row, June 25, 1803.

Note.—By an inattention either in the author, amanuensis, or printer, the account of the treatment of a case of Trismus, in the last Report, the word an ounce was substituted for a drachm; probably from a similarity in the technical character which designates each, 3 instead of 3.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of May and the 20th of June, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

ALLEN, Henry, Liverpool, merchant. (Wiatt and Foster, Liverpool)
 Agle, John, Providence-row, Finsbury-square, carver and gilder. (Kebblewhite, Gray's-inn place)
 Anderson, John, Miller's Wharf, merchant and wharfinger. (Carruthers, Clement's inn)
 Baird, John, Tottenham-court, Pancras, stone-mason.
 Tebbutt, Devonshire street, Queen square
 Ballantine, William, Savage-gardens, Tower-hill, merchant. (Oakley, New London street)
 Bayley, Thomas, Bishopsgate street, wine and beer merchant. (Parnell, church street, Spitalfields)
 Bians, Thomas and James Brown, Tottenham street, engine manufacturer. (Orrell, Winsley street, Oxford road)
 Bird, Henry Mertins, and Benjamin Savage, Jefferies square, merchants. (Winter, Kaye, Beckwith, and Freshfield, Swithin's lane)
 Buxton, Thomas, and Thomas Bentley Buxton, Leicester, bankers. (Firm Bentley and Buxton's.) Cardale, Hallward, and Spear, Gray's inn
 Bryan, William, late of White-lion court, Birchin lane, merchant, since of Jamaica, and now of Camberwell. (Forbes, Ely place)
 Beaton, William, senior, Robert and John Beaton, and William Beaton, jun. Meisborough, brewers. (Holden, Rotherham)
 Cole, Charles, York, merchant and tailor. (Barber, Gray's inn)
 Courteen, Richard, jun. Great-bell alley, merchant. (Partner with William Hambly, late of Great-bell alley, and of Falmouth, merchant.) Highmore, Bucklersbury.
 Challener, James, Coventry, victualler. (Inge and Carter, Coventry)
 Campbell, Barnabus, Princes square, Ratcliffe highway, insurance broker. (Haynes, Fenchurch street)
 Cook, John, Warren street, Tottenham-court road, linen-draper. (Adams, Old Jewry)
 Drake, William, Ratcliffe Highway, linen-draper. (Burt, Gould square)
 Dawson, John, late of Liverpool, now of St. James's street, London, merchant. (Ward, Dennett, and Greaves, Henrietta street, Covent Garden)
 Ellerton, Charles, Hull, horse jobber. (Evans, Furnival's inn)
 Frost, John, Bedminster, baker. (Lewis and James, Gray's inn)
 Fryer, Philip, Manchester, maltster and corn-factor. Huxley, Temple
 Grayson, John, East Cheap, insurance broker and merchant. (Sherwood and Farrell, Canterbury square, Southwark)
 Georgi, Balthasar, Ratcliffe Highway, chemist. (late partner with David Cannon, Firth, Georgi, and Co.) Jones and Green, Salisbury square
 Hobbs, Thomas, Barking, Essex, dealer. (Bodfield, Lawrence lane)
 Hornby, William, Gainsburgh, esq. and Sir Joseph Esdaile, Marden Ash, bankers. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn)
 Harmer, John, Tunbridge, Kent, baker. (Johnson, Ely place)

Harding, Mary, and John Harding, Swanbourne, dealers. (Clark and Richards, Chancery lane)
 Hopkins, Samuel, Leeds, merchant. (Evans, Furnival's inn)
 Huddleston, William, Manchester, draper. (Ellis, Curstitor street)
 Hemens, Thomas, Dumford, miller. (Batten and Antice, Temple)
 Jeffs, Thomas, Stoke Newington, carpenter. (Syddall, Addle street)
 Jarratt, John, Bristol, hop-merchant. (Cardale, Hallward and Spear, Gray's inn)
 Johnson, Robert, late chief mate of the Woodford East Indiaman. (Lodington and Hall, Secondaries office, Temple)
 Kirkman, Nathaniel, Great Bolton, counterpane manufacturer. (Meddowcroft, Gray's inn)
 Knight, Charles, London street, Fitzroy square, engraver and printseller, formerly partner with William Dickenson. (Saxon, Temple)
 Littler, Joseph, St. Clement Danes, goldsmith. Platt, Bride court, Fleet street
 Linard, John, Bridgewater, jobber in cattle. (Parker, Cheddar street, Axbridge)
 Lewis, Thomas Weston, Falmouth, merchant. (Rearden, Corbet court, Gracechurch street)
 Lees, John, and Samuel, Halifax, merchants. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn)
 Lammon, John, Saffron Walden, seedman. (Turner, Margaret street, Cavendish square)
 Lowman, John, Whitechurch, coachmaster. (Monckton, Whitechurch)
 Lewis, Henry, and William Chambers, Rathbone place, shopkeepers. (Pincro, Charles street, Cavendish square)
 Malley, Simeon, Sculvates, merchant. (Roffey, Kirby street)
 Manning, James, Thomas Heavyside, and Thomas Boreman, Barge yard, Bucklersbury, Manchester ware-houfemen. (Edge, Temple)
 Markham, William, Collingham, merchant. (Roffey, Kirby street)
 Morris, William, Coventry, mercer. (Pearman, Coventry)
 Myall, William, Woodbridge, victualler. (Alexander, Bedford row)
 Neale, John, and Peter Tanner, Cockhill, Ratcliffe, dealers in coals. (Heard, Hooper's square, Goodman's fields)
 Parker, William, Liverpool, plumber and glazier. (Topping and Bradford, Warrington)
 Plowes, John, Leeds, merchant. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn)
 Paley, Richard, Leeds, soap-boiler. (Blakelock, Temple)
 Pizey, Henry, Sun street, Baker. (Mills, Ely place)
 Reilly, John Deafe, Bond court, Walbrook, insurance broker. (Harvey and Robinson, Lincoln's inn)
 Rideout, Thomas, Manchester, merchant. (Ellis, Curstitor street)
 Rippon, John, Bermondsey street, (scrivener: (Kayll, Garrick hill)
 Smith, William, and John Ashton, Newgate street, linen drapers. (Adams, Old Jewry)
 Smith, Peter, Farnhill Kidwick, Shalloon maker. (Sykes and Knowles, Bowwell court)
 Soden, James, Coventry, scrivener. (Kinderlay, Long, and Joyce, Simmonds inn)
 Smith,

Smith, George, jun. Lovel's court, Paternoster row, silversmith. (Bland, Raquet court, Fleet street)
 Swanee, William, Red-lion street, Clerkenwell, broker and auctioneer. (Henrick, Palsgrave place, Temple Bar)
 Stewart, James, High street, Shadwell, chinaman. (Smith and Tilton, Chapter house, St. Paul's churchyard)
 Towndrow, John, Wannington, hawker and pedlar. (Field, Friday street)
 Thomson, Andrew, and Bartholomew White, Bow lane, hosiery and factors. (Firm, Thomson, White, and Co. (Crowder and Lewie, Frederick's place, Old Jewry)
 Townly, Ann, Shepperton, schoolmistress. (Saunders, Clifford's inn)
 Van Dyke, Peter Dubbeidemuts, Arnold John Gevers Leuven, and Wrynand Adriac de Gruiter Vink, Circus, Minorities, merchants. (Walton, Girdler's hall)
 West, John, Somers place, East, Pancras, plasterer. (Phillips and Ward, Howard street, Strand)
 Wilde, James, John Watts, and John Beddy, Upper Thames street, wholesale grocers and sugar refiners. (Dann, Threadneedle street)
 Williams, Charles, Lower Tooting, mealman. (Tebbutt, Devonshire street, Queen's square)
 Watson, William, Kennington lane, corn-factor. (Richardson, Bury street, St. James)
 Whally, Edward, Bolton, cotton manufacturer. (Boardman, Bolton)
 Wallas, Robert, King street, wholesale linen-draper. (Pearce and Dixon, Paternoster row)
 Warner, Henry, Bristol, basket maker. (Hartley, Bristol)
 Waller, Emanuel, Grantham, coachmaster. (Fitzgerald, Leman street)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Alderson, Christopher, Beccles, shopkeeper, July 5
 Barratt, John, Wakefield, gardener, &c. June 16
 Barber, Ralph, Manchester, innkeeper, June 16
 Brady, James, Ipswich, linen-draper, June 29
 Baker, Thomas, and John Shorland, Exeter, woollen drapers, July 5
 Blyth, Alexander and Charles, Aldersgate street, linen-draper, June 25
 Bride, Edward, Duke street, Artillery ground, dyer, June 25
 Bright, Samuel, Coventry, grocer, June 25
 Barnard, Joseph, jun. Bedford, corn-factor, June 29
 Burkett, Miles, Gray's Thurrock, Essex, and Three Cranes wharf, London, soap manufacturer, June 30
 Bernley, Charles, and Joseph Dale, Norwich, warehouseman, June 27
 Beaton, Sarah, Yeovil, haberdasher and milliner, July 2
 Brooke, Francis, William Farrar, and Robert Rose, Basinghall street, warehousemen, July 5
 Craik, James, Union court, Broad street, surviving partner of William Harden, insurance broker, June 25
 Calton, Godfrey, Sheffield, linen-draper, June 22
 Collishaw, Charles, Wych street, cabinet-maker, July 2
 Calvert, Francis, Cleveland street, Pancras, stable-keeper, July 2
 Creighton, William, Great St. Helens, merchant, July 9
 Cooke, James, St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucester, malter, &c. July 6
 Castley, Robert, Doncaster, dealer in horses, July 9
 Chapman, John, Yarmouth, linen-draper, July 12
 Daniel, William, York, coachmaker, June 20
 Dagg, Thomas, South Shields, ship-owner, June 21
 Durand, John Nicholas, Millman street, Bedford row, merchant, July 1
 Duff, James, Finsbury square, merchant, July 19
 Davies, Richard, Lamb street, Spitalfields, cheesemonger, July 16
 Dring, William and David, Brighthelmston, shopkeepers, July 5
 Drake, Ann, Hereford, linen-draper, July 16
 Epps, William and John, Epsom, innkeepers, June 21
 Fawcett, Thomas, Chiswell street, rectifier, &c. June 4
 Fenwick, Edward, Kingston, Hull, innkeeper, June 27
 Greatwood, Robert, Gloucester, grocer, June 14
 Golding, Bartholomew, and J. S. Macnamara, Queen street, merchants, June 25
 Geddes, Alexander, late of Capel court, now of Mark lane, partner with George Laing, of Demerara, June 18
 Gigney, William, Hackney, baker, June 21, final
 Graham, John, Berwick, baker, June 27
 Green, Joseph, Birmingham, merchant, June 28
 Gosford, Robert, Hayward, Pitfield street, baker, July 16
 Gillat, John, Joseph Hawksworth, and William Gillat, Sheffield, Brewers, June 16, joint and separate estates
 Hughes, Robert, Chandos street, Covent Garden, draper, June 25
 Hamaway, Daniel, Brandon, merchant, June 18

Holt, Charles, and Edward Davis, Hatton Wall, jewellers, &c. June 21
 Heald, William, Timothy, and Richard Henry, Wakefield, Joseph Heald, King street, London, and Richard Foster, Wakefield, merchants, separate estates of William and Timothy Heald, June 18
 Hewitt, Grant, Shepton Lee, dairyman, June 21
 Hurrell, Thomas, Conduit street, tailor, June 24
 Howett, John, St. Martin's lane, carpenter and builder, July 5
 Hinde, John, late of Preston Hows, now of Hounslow London, July 5
 Hardy, William, Gloucester, linen-draper, July 6
 Hammond, George, Stamford, mercer, July 14
 Horne, James, jun. Woodbridge, corn merchant, July 14
 Hitchen, William Hatherton, corn-dealer, July 25
 Hitchen, Abraham, Waltherton, miller, &c. July 25
 Holmes, William, Pudsey, dry-fitter, July 13
 Jones, John, Birmingham, draper, June 28
 Johnston, Thomas, Kidderminster, grocer, June 14
 Jameson, Richard Bayley, Droitwich, miller, July 1
 Jackson, Nicholas Man, and George Bartlett, Gerard street, Soho, ironmongers, July 2
 Jackson, Richard, and John Hankin, Oxford street, rectifiers, &c. July 12
 James, Launcelot, Middle row, Holborn, linen-draper, July 26
 Kirkpatrick, James, Pope's-head alley, merchant, July 9
 Lonsdale, Thomas, Lower Brook street, linen-draper, June 14
 Lane, Benjamin, Birchin lane, insurer, July 1
 Liddell, George, Newcastle, merchant, June 14
 Longman, James, and Francis F. Broderip, Cheap side, &c. musical-instrument makers, June 28
 Lane, John, Thomas Fracor, and Thomas Boyleston, Nicholas lane, merchants, July 5
 Lanchester, Ann, Sackville street, Piccadilly, June 25
 Leith, Andrew, Shoe lane, Fleet street, finch, July 2
 Lewes, Thomas, Abingdon, hemp manufacturer, July 19
 Langwith, John, Grantham, builder, July 7
 Monday, Joseph, Kingston, Hull, corn-factor, July 5
 Mercer, William, Tunbridge, miller, June 25
 Martin, Robert, and Mark Last, Watling street, warehousemen, July 2, final
 Mallinson, George, and Josiah Sheard, Huddersfield, dyers, July 5
 Mendes, Lewis, Crutched-friars, merchant, July 9
 Nesbit, Harriet Deborah, Louisa Sophia, and Frances, milliners, June 18
 Neale, John, Brick lane, Spitalfields, salesman and butcher, June 28
 Norman, John, Fletcher, Bristol, baker, June 18
 Onion, Francis, jun. Croydon, miller, July 5
 Perkins, John Hinchley, baker, July 7
 Pyne, Thomas, Southwark, victualler, July 16
 Peckover, Harris, Ipswich, woollen-draper, July 14
 Redhead, Robert, Mark lane, wine-merchant, June 25
 Russell, John and Edward, William Hartland, and Thomas Williams, Worcester, merchants, June 14
 Robinson, John, Precot street, scrivener, June 21
 Rowan, John, Burton-on-Trent, hawker and pedlar, July 14
 Sheringham, John, Great Marlbro' street, paper-stainer, June 11
 Sutherland, James, Bath, haberdasher, June 11
 Smith, Robert, Streatham, and Charles Smith, Croydon, brewers, July 5, joint estate, and separate estate of Robert, both final
 Syers, Thomas, Manchester, stationer, June 20
 Scott, James, and Francis Roach, Castle street, Leicester fields, linen-draper, June 25
 Smith, William, Monkwearmouth, ship-builder, July 4
 Sheermur, Thomas, Woodchester, clothier, July 6
 Stahlshmidt, Frederick, Whitechapel road, grocer, July 12, final
 Stanley, John, Fleet Market, brandy-merchant, July 16
 Tatlock, Charles, merchant, Cateaton street, July 5
 Taylor, John, Worcester, draper, June 25
 Turner, Samuel, jun. Laytonstone, farmer, July 1
 Tatlock, James, Finch lane, broker, July 2
 Wickerfon, Edward, West Grinstead, dealer, June 7, final
 Wrightson, Thomas, Doncaster, mercer, &c. June 13
 Wrightson, Daniel, Little Aine, flax dresser, June 29
 Whitehouse, Sarah, Tamworth, mercer, June 24
 Watson, William, Fenchurch street, merchant, June 25
 Wapshot, Thomas, Tufon street, carpenter, June 18
 Warren, John Spooner, Birmingham, dealer, June 27
 Wallis, John E. Colchester, merchant, July 6
 Wilkinson, Samuel, and Joseph Burrough, High Wycombe and Great Marlow, bankers, and linen-draper, July 5
 Woodbridge, George, Wimbournminster, dealer, July 9
 Wild, James, Hulme place, brewer, July 7

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

In June, 1803.

FRANCE.

THE views of almost every reflecting person in this country, (and we might add in Europe,) are at this mo-

mentous crisis directed to a subject of the greatest interest and importance. Our review of politics for this month will therefore be limited principally to this single object;

object; one whose magnitude might indeed demand a much wider space than we can bestow upon it, and which ought not to be intermingled with the little details of less interesting occurrences.

If any of our readers has honoured our monthly statements of politics for about nine months past with his attention, he must have seen, from the peculiar aspects in which we have had occasion to delineate that extraordinary personage who directs the Government of the French Republic, that his conduct was not unlikely to excite the suspicions of other powers, and in particular the wakeful jealousy of Britain. The vast accession of power to the First Consul, by vesting in his hands the Government of the Italian Republic, the seizure of Piedmont, the negotiation for Louisiana, the violent interference in the affairs of Switzerland, and the arbitrary authority exercised over an independent Republic, that of Batavia, were circumstances that could not fail to awaken apprehensions respecting the designs of France. There is no passion more fatal to the repose of mankind where it has been unsuccessfully pursued, or to their happiness where it has been successful, than the lust of universal dominion. It is long since, in one of our Retrospects, we pointed out the French Consul as having apparently chosen Charlemagne for his model. The design was indeed not likely to be crowned with success, but we cannot forget what blood and treasure and happiness was sacrificed by the fourteenth Louis to this delusive phantom.

The provocations with which Bonaparte is charged as immediately drawing down upon him the resentment of Britain, may perhaps be in part attributed to the imperfections of his government, in part to his ignorance, but certainly some of them must be regarded as just causes of offence. That legal redress was not afforded to the subjects of Great Britain in the courts of France, may be ascribed in part, if not in the whole, to that miserable system of jurisprudence, which has so frequently been the object of our censure; a system by which the ends of substantial justice could not be obtained, either by subjects or by aliens. The complaints of the Chief Consul against the liberty assumed by English writers of discussing the political affairs of France, and his desire that the liberty of the English press might be curtailed in his favour, betrays his utter ignorance of the principles of a free, legal, and definite constitution, and may be apologized for upon that ground. But the prohibitions placed upon the commerce of

Britain, could arise only from a mean and sordid jealousy; and the violence said to be exercised on the vessels and property of British subjects, is disgraceful to a civilized community. The detachment of military officers and others to reside in the principal ports of Great Britain and Ireland, under the character of *commercial agents*, some of whom were detected in the actual employment of spies, in sounding the harbours, and making plans of the ports, could only serve to raise a suspicion, that some scheme of a mischievous tendency was entertained by the French Government against the future peace of this country.

The very extraordinary and unprecedented report of Colonel Sebastiani, (also a *commercial agent*,) respecting his mission to Egypt, we formerly noticed. That report indeed is affected by the Court of the Tuilleries to be considered as unofficial; but if this was really the case, we confess ourselves to have been deceived, and we suspect that Europe was also deceived. The ridiculous boast in the communication from the First Consul to the Legislative Body, that "Great Britain was not able to contend single-handed with France," may be considered as a Gasconade; but it was such as a prudent politician should not have introduced into an official statement, and the least that it required was a decent apology.

For the boisterous and unusual language held in the conversation with Lord Whitworth, and in the *Hamburg Correspondent*, the excuse of passion may be pleaded; but it was certainly placing new impediments in the way of negotiation, and rendering the task still more difficult in its execution.

Yet some of the pleas made use of on the part of France, are not without a share of plausibility; and we admit that there is an appearance of reason in insisting that every part of the treaty of Amiens should be strictly fulfilled. Yet the present state of Malta certainly required some deliberation; when we reflect that the unfortunate Knights, by a combination of European powers, apparently intigated by France, are deprived of the principal part of their subsistence, and of the means of maintaining the island in a state of defence.

Bonaparte and his Ministers have appeared unwilling to break off the negotiation. Those who think their professions sincere, will therefore probably censure the recal of Lord Whitworth, as rather hasty and precipitate; those who suspect that these dilatory pleas had no further end than the gaining of time, will consider it as a judicious measure. At all events the de-

are

fire manifested by the French of continuing the negotiation, proves at least that the First Consul was not yet prepared for a rupture; and leaves us a gleam of hope that the war may yet be of no long continuance.

That war unhappily commenced on the 16th ult. when letters of marque and reprisal were issued by our government against the French Republic. After a very long negotiation, for the particulars of which we refer the reader to our last Number, the ultimatum of the British Court consisted in a demand, "that the French Government should not oppose the cession of the island of Lampedosa to his Britannic Majesty; that the French forces should evacuate the Batavian and the Swiss territory; that a suitable provision should be made for the King of Sardinia; and, by a secret article, that Great Britain should be permitted to retain the possession of Malta for ten years." It is unnecessary to add that this was rejected. Some ineffectual efforts were made by the French Government to protract the negotiation; but as the proposals were not satisfactory, and as it was suspected that the object was only to gain time, they were not attended to by the British Court.

The commencement of hostilities was followed by a step on the part of the First Consul, which we believe is altogether unprecedented in the modern history of civilized nations, the arrest and detention of all British subjects in France and Holland. That the rage of disappointed ambition should have impelled a man of furious passions to such an outrage as this, is not a matter of surprise; but that any body of men invested with legislative functions should have sanctioned and applauded it, is almost incredible.

The servility indeed of the Senate, the Legislative Body, and all the Public Functionaries of France, at this crisis, is almost without a precedent, even in the worst times of the Roman Empire. We shall not disgust our readers by any quotations from their addresses; but we cannot refrain from one melancholy observation, which is, that they are such as to afford us but slender hopes of the regeneration of France, or the recovery of its liberties.

This event was almost immediately followed by the march of the French army towards Osnaburgh and Hanover. On the 26th of May, the French General Mortier entered the Bishopric of Osnaburgh; took possession of the town of Bentheim, and made the Hanoverian garrison prisoners of

war. On the 28th, the Hanoverians evacuated Osnaburgh. On the 30th, the French entered Quackenbrook. General Walmoden, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, had, it appears, assembled the forces of the Electorate; but the French were too numerous to be opposed by such a handful of troops. A council was held, therefore, to deliberate on the state of affairs; in which his Royal Highness, it is said, declared his resolution of standing or falling with the Electorate. The Regency, however, with equal ardour, pressed his retiring from the command, as no probability appeared of success in the contest. The Duke, therefore, retired to Bremen; and, with Prince William of Gloucester, arrived at Yarmouth on the 13th of June.

It appears, by the French account, that General Mortier took a position, on the 31st of May, in front of Wecht. General Hammerstein, commanding the advanced guard of the Hanoverians, occupied Diepholz with two regiments of infantry and two of cavalry. The French, however, by a sudden movement, turned his right; and he was obliged to retreat upon Bursten.

On the 1st of June, a slight skirmish took place between the advanced guard of the French and the rear of the Hanoverians, near Bauver. On the following day an action of rather more consequence happened, in which the French made some prisoners. About this time, civil and military deputies from the Regency waited on General Mortier, intreated him to suspend his march, and proposed a capitulation. After a long discussion, a convention was signed, by which the Hanoverian troops surrendered on their parole, not to serve against France during the war: contributions were levied for the maintenance of the French army, but in other respects private property was to be respected.

As the plan of the First Consul was to cut off the trade of England with the Continent, his next measure was to shut up the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser; and by the latest accounts it is reported, that the French entered Hamburgh on the 10th of June. Not satisfied with this, the First Consul, it is said, has insisted on excluding the British from the Danish ports; and has even proposed to place a French garrison in Copenhagen.

All this time the other European powers appear to be in a state of perfect torpidity. Prussia and France probably understand each other; but that the Emperor Alexander,

Alexander, who can neither be in fear of the French power, nor in danger of being allured by any temptation the Court of the Tuileries can offer, can tamely see the neutrality of Germany invaded, and measures taken which will eventually injure the commerce of his country, we can scarcely believe.

The Legislative Body concluded its session on the 31st of May.

GERMANY.

The extraordinary deputation of the Empire has at length completed its labours, and is dissolved. The French and Russian ministers addressed a joint note to the members, previous to its dissolution, congratulating them upon the event. At a future period it will be our endeavour to procure accurate information relative to the nature and extent of the indemnities, and present a statement of them to our readers.

The violation of the Treaty of Luneville, and the settlement of the Germanic Body as established by the Diet, by the seizure of Hanover, and the invasion of Hamburgh, &c. we have already noticed under the head of France. The Emperor is said to have expressed an intention of preserving a strict neutrality.

WEST INDIES.

The latest intelligence from St. Domingo represents that colony as being in a most critical situation. About the middle of February the negroes advanced in force to the Cape; they got possession of the outworks, and stormed the town. The contest, it is said, lasted twelve hours, but proved in the end disastrous to the assailants, who were repulsed, and forced to retire to the morines.

The French have, it is reported, followed the example which we are sorry was ever set them by our nation. They have imported bloodhounds from Cuba; and, to strike terror into the Blacks, have caused some of the unhappy *Negro prisoners* to be worried to death by these animals. The cruelty of the French, in this unfortunate island, is perhaps unparalleled even in the annals of Spanish America. A few English sailors will, however, soon settle the dispute; and whatever terror the unarmed negroes may feel of the bloodhounds, our brave countrymen will fear neither them nor their masters, should our Government consider that island as an acquisition. In the late war we had to contend both with the Negroes and the French; there is no doubt but the former would now most cordially unite with us in driving out their persecutors.

As to the reports which have been pro-

pagated both by French and English, of the island being in a state of desolation, we can say, upon good authority, that they are false. Indeed one fact is sufficient to prove, that whatever may be the situation in those parts which are the seat of war, cultivation proceeds in the other parts in the usual way. Where did those rich prizes from St. Domingo procure their lading and cargoes, which are almost daily brought into the British ports?

GREAT BRITAIN.

Under the article France we have detailed the nature of the complaints urged by this Government against the First Consul. The debates in the Imperial Parliament were but little interesting for the greater part of the month preceding the production of the papers. The fire of Opposition, and the arguments of Ministry, being equally reserved for that important discussion. A message was delivered from his Majesty on the 16th of May, relative to the rupture of the negotiation with France. It informed them, that the conduct of the French Government had occasioned the recal of his Ambassador from Paris, and that the Ambassador of the Republic had left London; that directions had been given for laying before Parliament copies of such papers as might afford them information. It asserted, that no endeavours had been wanting on his part to preserve to his subjects the blessings of peace, and that he relied on their zeal and public spirit, &c. &c.

On the 18th the papers in question were presented to both Houses, and these we thought it right to lay before our readers, without any abridgment, in our last Number, in order that we might not be accused of any intention to mislead the sentiments of the Public, and to enable them to form an unbiassed judgment for themselves: indeed the pages of our Magazine could not be devoted to more important matter. On the succeeding evening a motion was made by Mr. Grey, for the production of certain papers not included among those presented to the House. The production of some of them was resisted by Lord Hawkesbury, on the ground that they were of a secret nature, and would break up a channel of information, which it was important to preserve. The motion was therefore rejected.

On the 20th, the Secretary at War moved for leave to bring in a bill for completing the quota of the counties, and for levying the militia. The same evening Lord Hawkesbury laid on the table some of the papers, which had been the object

of discussion the preceding night. As it was understood that Monday was fixed for the discussion of the papers, Mr. Sheridan, and some other members, wished that the consideration of them might be deferred beyond Monday. On a question being put by Mr. Whitbread, Lord Hawkesbury admitted that a further proposal had been received from France since the departure of Lord Whitworth, but it was such as the country could not accede to. On being further questioned by Mr. Grey, he said, it was true that Russia had offered its mediation; and explained the purport of the communication from Paris, since Lord Whitworth's departure, to be, that France would agree to our retaining Malta, provided we would assent to their occupying Otranto and the Gulph of Tarento.

On Monday, May 23, the important discussion took place on the papers relative to the negociation. In the House of Lords, the address was moved by Lord Peiham, and was defended by the Dukes of Cumberland and Clarence, by Lords Mulgrave, Melville, Moira, Rosslyn, &c. and was partly opposed by Lord Stanhope, the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Lansdown, and others, who conceived that the negociation might have been protracted with some advantage, and a prospect of success. An amendment was moved by Lord King, but was negatived by a majority of 142 to 10.

In the House of Commons, the crowd of persons introduced by the members was so great, that the Reporters could not gain admittance. An amendment was proposed by Mr. Grey, which in substance went to recommend to his Majesty, that every opportunity of restoring peace should be embraced. The address and the war were strenuously defended by Mr. Pitt, and some other members. The debate was continued on the succeeding evening, in the course of which Mr. Fox delivered a long and able speech in favour of peace, admitting that the provocations of France were great, and the government of Bonaparte extremely tyrannical. On a division, the numbers were, for Mr. Grey's amendment, 67; for the original address, 390.

No debate of any great importance occurred till the 3d of June, when a motion was introduced into the House of Lords by Earl Fitzwilliam, for the censure of ministers; and this motion served very clearly to shew the present state of parties in this country. The one party, headed by Lord Grenville, Earl Fitzwilliam, &c. were for a direct censure upon administration. The other party, headed by Lords Melville, Mulgrave, &c. (Mr. Pitt's par-

ty,) were for a middle course, and moving an adjournment. This was however spiritedly resisted by the Ministers, who insisted on having their merits or demerits decided on by a direct negative, or the contrary. On the division the numbers were, for the adjournment, 18; against it, 106. The question for a censure on Ministers passed in the negative without a division.

The same subject was agitated on the following day in the House of Commons, on the motion of Colonel Patten. Mr. Pitt took the same middle course as his party in the House of Lords, and moved the order of the day; while the Grenville party, including Messrs. Canning, Windham, &c. were for a direct censure. The Ministers in a manly way disclaimed all palliatives, and called for a positive decision on their conduct. The numbers were, for the order of the day, 56; against it, 333; majority, 297. And on the question for a vote of censure, ayes, 34; noes, 275; majority, 241. Mr. Fox took no part in the debate, and went out before the division. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Erskine, and many of the Whig party, voted with Ministers.

On the 13th of June, the Chancellor of the Exchequer opened the Budget. The whole of the supplies were, for England and Ireland, 33,700,679*l.* of which Ireland was to make good 3,302,459*l.* He proposed to raise part of the supplies, viz. 12,000,000*l.* for both countries by loan, of which Ireland was to take 2,000,000*l.* the rest he proposed to raise by a war-tax within the year. For this end he proposed a land-tax of one shilling in the pound upon the proprietor, and ninepence on the occupier; which he estimated at 3,875,000*l.* To this was added a tax of one shilling in the pound upon the funds, and a tax on income acquired in other ways. The whole of the war-taxes he estimated at 4,500,000*l.* The recapitulation was therefore as follows:

Malt duty	-	-	£. 750,000
Duty on pensions, &c.	-	-	2,000,000
Exchequer bills	-	-	3,000,000
Surplus consolidated fund	-	-	6,000,000
Excheq. bills for Bank advances	-	-	1,500,000
Bounties remaining in Exchequer	-	-	37,782
Lottery	-	-	400,000
Loan	-	-	10,000,000
War-taxes, at a round sum	-	-	4,500,000

Total ways and means £. 30,687,782

The Irish Budget, and the particulars of the new tax bills, &c. we shall give in our next Number.

NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

An Analysis of all the Acts of General Importance, passed during the present Session of Parliament—with Lists of other Public Acts.

“An Act for the more effectual Prevention of frivolous and vexatious Arrests and Suits; and to authorize the levying of Poundage upon Executions in certain Cases. (Passed May 27, 1803.) Chap. 46.”

IT is enacted, that after June 1, 1803, no person shall be arrested upon any process for a cause of action *not* originally amounting to such sum, for which he is now, by law, liable to be arrested, exclusive of any costs incurred in suing for the same. § 1.

Persons who shall be arrested shall be allowed, in lieu of giving bail, to deposit in the hands of the sheriff, under-sheriff, or other officer, the sum indorsed upon the writ, with 10l.; and, if by original writ, the amount of the King's fine to answer the costs up to, and at, the time of the return of the writ. And the sheriff shall at, or before, the return, pay into court the deposit, who shall, on the defendant's putting in and perfecting bail, order it to be repaid; but on bail not being put in, the money shall be paid over to the plaintiff, and he may enter a common appearance, or file common bail for the defendant if he think fit. Such payment to the plaintiff to be made subject to such deductions from the 10l. for costs as, upon taxation, shall appear reasonable. § 2.

The defendant shall be entitled to costs where the plaintiff shall not recover the amount of the sum for which he was arrested, *provided* that it shall be made appear to the satisfaction of the Court, upon motion, and upon hearing the parties by affidavit, that the plaintiff had not any reasonable or probable cause for causing the defendant to be arrested. And provided such Court shall thereupon, by rule or order, direct that such costs shall be allowed to the defendant; and if, on inspection of such costs, a balance is due to the defendant, he may take out execution for such costs. § 3.

In actions on judgments recovered, plaintiffs shall not be entitled to costs, unless the Court, or some judge of the same, shall otherwise order. § 4.

Plaintiffs may levy poundage fees,

and expences of execution, beyond the sum recovered by judgment, under an execution against the goods of any defendant. § 5.

Any defendant in custody upon mesne process, may, in vacation, justify bail before one of the judges, who may thereupon order a rule for the allowance of such bail, and discharge him out of custody by writ of superfedas. § 6.

“An Act for consolidating and amending the various Laws for providing Relief for the Families of Militia-men of England, when called out into actual Service. (Passed May 27, 1803.) Chap. 47.”

The families of non-commissioned officers, drummers, or private militia men, in England, called out into actual service, shall receive a weekly allowance out of the poor rates, according to the usual price of husbandry-labour within the district, not exceeding the price of one day, nor less than one shilling for such child born in wedlock, and under ten years, and for the wife the same, whether he shall or shall not have any child. § 2.

The justices at any Michaelmas quarter sessions may regulate the rate of allowance. § 3.

But no allowance shall be made to the wife or family of any person till he shall have joined his corps, nor longer than he shall remain in actual service, nor to any wife who shall follow the corps, or leave her children, or depart from home, unless under a certificate from one justice or the overseer, authorizing such departure, for the purposes of harvest, or obtaining work, or going to reside in the parish for which her husband shall serve. § 4.

Also no allowance shall be made to the family of any substitute, hired man, or volunteer, who shall have falsely declared that he had no wife or family; or that he had only one child, having more, unless he shall make provision for his other children to the satisfaction of the justice; nor to the family of any non-commissioned officer or drummer reduced to a private man for misconduct; nor to the family of any substitute, hired man, or volunteer, who shall marry after being called out

out into actual service, without the consent of the commanding officer. § 5, 6, 7.

Families shall not be sent to any work-house for receiving such allowances, nor the persons to whose families paid, deprived of their legal settlements, or right of voting for members to serve in parliament. § 8.

The allowances to non-commissioned officers and drummers shall be repaid to the overseers of the poor by the county treasurer. § 9.

The relief to families of non-commissioned officers and drummers shall be apportioned between counties at large and places not contributing to the county rates, according to the number of men raised for each; and the treasurers are to demand and pay such proportions to one another; also disputes as to proportions shall be settled by the lord lieutenant, or three deputy-lieutenants. § 10, 11, 12.

In places not contributing to the county rate, where no treasurer is appointed, the justices in quarter-sessions, shall appoint one, and make assessments in such proportions as have been usual as to the poor rate. § 13.

Where an allowance is made to the family of a militia man in any other place than that for which he shall serve, the justice, making the order for relief, may desire the overseers of the place for which he shall serve to re-imburse the money. § 14.

Where such re-imbursment cannot be conveniently procured from the overseers, re-payment may be demanded from the treasurer of the place where the allowances were paid. § 15.

Treasurers re-imbursing such allowances, shall transmit an account, signed by a justice, to the treasurer of the place for which the man shall serve, who shall repay the same. § 16.

Treasurer re-paying such allowances to another treasurer, to transmit the signed account to the justices at the next quarter-sessions, who shall order the same to be paid out of the poor rates. § 17.

In Exeter, the allowances shall be paid by the treasurer of the corporation of the poor, and shall be levied as the poor rates; also monies raised in Bristol by parish rates, in relation to this Act, shall be raised as the poor rates. And, in Plymouth, allowances shall be paid by the

treasurer of the corporation of the poor, and shall be raised as the poor rates. § 18, 19, 20.

Accounts of allowances to be re-imbursed under this Act shall be made up, signed by the justices, and demanded of the overseers, within one month after the periods up to which such accounts shall be made up. § 21.

When more than a wife and three children shall become chargeable, the overseers of the poor may provide another man to serve in room of the father, whose pay shall commence from the discharge of the man in whose stead he shall have been provided, but such discharge is only to be made between November 1 and March 25. § 22.

Payments made by overseers under this Act shall be allowed as other expences on account of the militia; and if any overseer shall not pay money ordered by a justice, he shall forfeit 5*l.* on a summary conviction, to be levied by distress and sale of goods; one moiety to go to the informer, and the other to the poor of the parish, to which such money ought to have been paid. § 23.

This Act shall extend to all places having separate overseers, and to places united for the purpose of balloting for men, as well as to all other places; and the justices shall ascertain what proportions shall be contributed by united places, or by places comprising more than one, which shall have separate overseers, for the relief granted to the families of men serving for such places. § 24.

The adjutant, or, where none, the serjeant-major, shall, within seven days after the 24th day of each month, make monthly returns to the clerks of the sub-division meetings of all promotions and vacancies, and all deaths, desertions, and other casualties, that shall have occurred among the private militia-men in the calendar month preceding each such 24th day as aforesaid, who shall transmit extracts to the overseers of the poor. § 25.

If any person shall find himself aggrieved by any order of any justice for payment of any such sum as aforesaid, he may appeal to the next general or quarter-sessions of the peace. § 26.

Also the justices at any general quarter-sessions of the peace may order and direct recompence and satisfaction to be made to the treasurers for their trouble out of the county stock. § 27.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

The line of the intended North London Canal is to communicate with the Thames near Bell Wharf; and, passing through Ratcliffe and Whitechapel, is to join a basin near Hackney turnpike, from which the main line is to extend to the river Lea, near Waltham Abbey. Two collateral cuts are also to be continued from this basin, for the convenience of the eastern and northern suburbs of the city. From Waltham Abbey the river Lea is to be navigated as far as Bishop's-Stortford, at which place the intended line will again commence, and be continued, until it forms a junction with the Cam, below Cambridge. From thence that river is navigable to the Wash, or Lynn Deep.

MARRIED.

At St. George's church, Hanover-square, the Rev. E. Bullock, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, to Miss S. Clitheroe, of Boston-house, Middlesex.

The Right Honourable Lord Redefdale, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, to the Right Honourable Lady F. Percival.

At Gatewick, Surrey, W. Kelsey, esq. to Miss Searles, of Bletchingly.

Dr J. Meadows, of St. Luke's Hospital, to Mrs. Green, of Shoreditch.

Mr. J. Boote, surgeon, of Theobald's-road, to Miss Grindley, of Marham-street, Westminster.

The Honourable and Reverend J. Blackwood, to Mrs. Brice, widow of the late Colonel Brice.

At Marybone church, Lieutenant Colonel Peacocke, to Miss Morris.

W. Strode, esq. of North Haw, Herts, to the Honourable Mrs. W. Finch, of Berners-street.

Lieutenant Colonel Maitland, of the First regiment of Guards, to the Honourable Louisa Crofton.

T. Maberley, esq. of the Old Jewry, to Miss Von Ellen, from Petersburg.

At Ealing, the Rev. W. P. Heckfield, to Mrs. Ford.

M. Beachcroft, esq. Lieutenant Colonel of the Light Horse Volunteers of London and Westminster, to Miss Seward.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, J. Scott, esq. to Mrs. Ernst.

At Stepney, Captain J. Thornton, of the Bengal military establishment, to Miss Nash, of Finsbury-place.

At St. James's church, J. S. Hage, esq. Commissioner General from his Danish Majesty in the island of Santa Cruz, to Miss M. Ruspini, daughter of the Chevalier Ruspini, of Pall-mall.

The Rev. W. Antrobus, rector of Acton, to Miss Bowles.

On the 19th of May, at St. Martin's in the Fields, Mr. Thomas Flather, jun. of Duke-street, West Smithfield, to Miss Reynolds, daughter of the Rev. R. Reynolds, of Debach, Suffolk.

Lately, Lord Viscount Glerawley, to Lady Isabella St. Lawrence, daughter to the Earl of Howth.

T. Tilson, esq. of Earl-street, Blackfriars, to Miss M. M. Johnston.

Mr. Carter, of London-street, Fitzroy-square, to Mrs. Anderson, widow, late of Montego Bay, Jamaica.

H. Cadwallader Adams, esq. of Ansty-hall, Warwickshire, to Miss Curtis, of Southgate, Middlesex.

Mr. H. Dawes, of Brewer-street, Golden-square, to Mrs. Bath, widow, of Clifton, Bristol.

DIED.

At Hammer-smith, W. Cann, esq. justice of the peace for Middlesex.

In Mansfield-street, aged 73, Mrs. Traupaud, relict of the late General Traupaud.

At Brompton, Miss Curwen.

The Honourable Miss Lambe, daughter of Lord Melbourne.

R. Lea Jones, esq. commander of the Prince Adolphus Lisbon packet.

In Queen-square, E. Dickenson, esq. of Dast-hill house, Warwickshire.

In a fit of apoplexy, Mrs. Cuffley, of Charles-square.

In St. James's-place, Mrs. Hale, widow of the late General Hale.

At Blackheath, Mrs. Farrington, wife of Captain H. Farrington, of the Royal Artillery.

At Chelsea, Mrs. Aust.

At Crouch End, in his 49th year, M. J. W. Voyel, merchant.

M. Hill, esq. of Newman-street.

In Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, aged 78, Mrs. Tatterfall, widow of the late Rev. J. Tatterfall, rector of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, &c.

W. Lyndon, esq. of Great Ryder-street, St. James's.

S. Swanston, esq. of Charter-house-square. In Henrietta-street, the lady of T. Wright, esq. of Fitzwalters, Essex.

In Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square, the lady of Captain Hughes.

In her 26th year, Mrs. Pope, an actress that will be long remembered in the first line of tragedy and genteel comedy. Her figure was finely proportioned, her eyes uncommonly expressive, her conception just, articulation

culation clear and distinct, her memory retentive, and her voice musical. In the characters of Juliet, Desdemona, Monimia, Imogen, and Mrs. Haller, she was unequalled by any of her contemporaries. She loved and studied her profession diligently and profitably. Her improvement even within the last season was very great. As a woman, Mrs. Pope possessed engaging manners; she was mild, lively, good-humoured; but without tameness or levity. Eight days before her decease, she was seized with an apoplectic fit, when performing in the character of Desdemona. The second attack of this disorder proved fatal.—The ventricles of the brain, on examination, were found ruptured, and full of blood; a circumstance attributed by Mr. Wilson, the surgeon, to her professional exertions.

At Brompton, Middlesex, *Mrs. Ann Sewell*, aged 79.

The *Rev. Mr. Porteus*, nephew of the Bishop of London, rector of Whickham Bishop in Essex, and one of the prebendaries of St. Paul's. It is remarkable that the lady of Mr. Porteus died suddenly, at her father's house at Cambridge, within a few hours after the dissolution of her husband.

J. Mackenzie, esq. of Fig-tree-court, Temple, and of Arcan, in the county of Ross, North Britain. He was younger son of A. Mackenzie, esq. of Lentron, descended from a respectable and antient family, and possessed of considerable property in his native county. Having finished his education at the University of Edinburgh, he was first initiated in the Scotch law, and afterwards entered at the English bar. Mr. Mackenzie was distinguished by excellent natural parts, improved by a learned education, and likewise by manners the most correct and engaging. His natural benevolence, while it embraced all mankind, was yet particularly directed and fixed on his own countrymen, the Celtic race in Scotland. The same love of his country drew his attention to every object connected with its improvement or its honour. Hence he was induced, to the neglect of his own private interests, in the year 1778, to accept the office of Secretary to the Highland Society in London, and that of Secretary to the British Society for Fisheries in 1785; in both of which situations he acted gratuitously.—To this gentleman the late Mr. Macpherson intrusted the publication of the Poems of Ossian, on which work Mr. Mackenzie had entered, and in which he had made some progress.—*See Varieties.*

In his 47th year, at an inn near Bagshot-heath, *Joseph Richardson, esq.* He was suddenly taken ill on Wednesday June 8, and although medical assistance was soon procured, he died on the Thursday afternoon following. Mr. Richardson had within the last three or four years suffered severely by the rupture of a blood-vessel, but it was hoped that the natural vigour of his constitution would have triumphed.—This gentleman came originally from the town of Hexham,

in Northumberland. In the year 1774, he entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, where Dr. Ferris, the present Dean of Battle, and Dr. Pearce, now Dean of Ely, were his tutors. Under the superintendence of those excellent scholars, Mr. Richardson acquired a fund of sound learning, embellished with a correct taste. He inherited from Nature an excellent understanding, and a sort of intuitive knowledge of mankind. No man penetrated more acutely into the latent motives of conduct, or more readily suggested the true principles of action. He highly distinguished himself at college by the elegance, beauty, and vigour of his compositions, both in prose and poetry. Indeed, a love of the Muses very early in life took possession of his mind, and often interfered with the austere duties of his study. He entered himself a student of the Middle Temple in the year 1779, and was called to the bar in 1784. Literary pursuits and political connections took up too much of his time to admit of his pursuing with sufficient diligence the study of the law; otherwise it is highly probable that he would have become a distinguished ornament of the bar. The works in which he was known to have a principal part were the *Rolliad*, and the *Probationary Odes*, in the composition of which his talents were conspicuous. The comedy of *The Fugitive* is creditable to his dramatic genius: the dialogue is neat, spirited, elegant, and classical; and the whole exhibits such an effusion of sentiment, wit, and humour, that the public must regret that he did not resume his dramatic studies. Mr. Richardson was a firm friend to the British Constitution, yet had the merit of perfect consistency in his political conduct. So happily was the suavity of his temper blended with the vigour of his understanding, that he was no less esteemed by his adversaries in political principles, than by a very large circle of private friends. He was brought into Parliament, as Member for Newport in the county of Cornwall, by the present Duke of Northumberland, in whose friendship he always held a distinguished place. Mr. Richardson was a proprietor of a fourth part of Drury-lane Theatre. He has left an amiable widow and four charming daughters to lament the loss of an affectionate companion and preceptor.

In Cavendish-square, in his 43d year, the *Right Honourable and Right Reverend Lord G. Murray*, Lord Bishop of St. David's, and brother to His Grace the Duke of Athol. His Lordship's death was occasioned by coming down on a damp evening, in a high state of perspiration, from a Committee in the House of Lords, and waiting some time at the door for his carriage; he felt an immediate chill, which quickly brought on a violent fever, that carried him off in three days. This amiable prelate had nearly effected his object of raising his bishoprick to the produce of 3500*l.* per annum, which see, in the course of the next seventeen years, is expected to net 16,000*l.* per annum.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties from North to South.

•• *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A new coal-mine has been lately opened in the neighbourhood of Jarrow; the main coal of which is to be procured at the very great depth of 128 fathoms. Mr. Temple is the sole proprietor of this undertaking, supposed to be the most extensive and considerable one of the kind that ever was known in this country. The shaft branches into four pits, and opens out three collieries, viz. East Wall's End, Jarrow Main, and Chapter Main. The northern boundary goes under a portion of what is called Wall's End Estate, in the county of Northumberland, and takes a southern direction beneath several townships in the county of Durham. Great rejoicings have taken place at Jarrow, Westoe, South Shields, &c. to congratulate Mr. Temple on occasion of this extraordinary success.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. P. M. Dougall, fadler, to Miss E. Allison, late of Alnwick.—The Rev. J. Forster, lecturer of St. Nicholas, to Miss A. Latton, of Woodhorne.—Mr. J. Bell, fadler, of Gateshead, to Miss I. Greaves.

At Sunderland, Mr. J. Hancock, fadler and ironmonger, in Newcastle, to Miss J. Baker, of Rector's Gill.

At North Shields, Mr. Hutchinson, to Miss Paterfon.

At St. Johnlee, near Hexham, Mr. W. Pearson, surgeon, to Miss Henderson.

At Netherwitton, W. Trevelyan, esq. to Miss Hickens, of Cornwall.

At Doddington, Hor. St. Paul, jun. esq. of Ewart House, to Miss Ward, daughter of the late Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward.

At Durham, Mr. J. Burlison, currier, to Mrs. Hogg, of New Elvett.—The Rev. J. Hallie, of Edrom, Berwickshire, to Miss Logan.—Mr. Hedley, surgeon, of South Shields, to Miss S. Chipchase, daughter of Mr. R. Chipchase, butcher.

Died.] At Newcastle, aged 70, Mrs. Shewan, widow of the late Mr. J. Shewan, linen-draper.—Aged 37, Capt. G. Johnson, of the ship Merchant.—Mr. W. Walker, grocer.—Mrs. Richardson, mother of Mr. T. Richardson, glazier.—Mrs. E. Brown, wife of Mr. A. Brown, baker.

In Gateshead, aged 37, Mrs. Wake.

At Durham, aged 67, after a few hours illness, Mr. F. Holmes, master tailor.—Mrs. Bradley.

At Sunderland, at an advanced age, Mr. R. Burnet, linen-draper, the oldest shopkeeper in the town.

At North Shields, after a very short illness, Mr. Usher, grocer.

At South Shields, Mr. Paxon, butcher.

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At Darlington, of a decline, in her 17th year, Miss Wilson.—Mr. Mich. Pease, jun. son of Mr. M. Pease, grocer.—Mrs. M. Robson, wife of Mr. Robson, linen-manufacturer.

At Stockton, Mrs. Todd, widow.

At Berwick, Mrs. H. Davidson, a maiden lady.

At Hexham, aged 89, Mr. C. Bell, tanner, formerly a considerable factor in the leather line.—Mrs. Donkin.—Advanced in years, Mrs. E. Parker, formerly of the Gun and Pistols public-house.

At Bath, R. Shaftoe Hadley, esq. an alderman of Newcastle, and major of the late armed association.

At Benwell, in his 22d year, Mr. C. C. Clarke, son of the late Mr. J. Clarke, merchant, of Newcastle.

At Newbottle, Mrs. Maude, mother of T. Maude, esq. banker.

At Old Durham, aged 27, Mr. W. Weatherell, draper, of London.

At Whittingham, at his father's house, within three days of his 19th year, Mr. G. Dickinson: he was buried on his birth day.

At Nerton, Miss A. Stapleton.—Mrs. Hall, of Arbour House, near Durham.

At Branspeth, near Durham, Mr. H. Woodfield, junior; and on the same evening, aged 76, Mr. H. Woodfield, senior, his father.

Mrs. Legge, of East Rainton.

Lately, at the island of Trinidad, West Indies, in the King's service, H. Swinburne, esq. late of Hamsterley, Durham.

Aged 69, the Rev. Mr. Cowan, nearly thirty years minister to a congregation of Protestant Dissenters in the Garth Heads, near Newcastle.

At Preston, near North Shields, Mr. J. Hearne.

At Staindrop, Mr. Sherlock, many years land steward to the late and present Earl of Darlington.

At Haydon Bridge, in his 63d year, the Rev. W. Hall, A. M. master of the grammar school, and formerly a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

In the settlement of Demerary, Mr. Corn. Bureau, late of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Mr. J. Hutchinson, of Matfen Low Hall, Northumberland.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Workington, Mr. E. Bowne, principal colliery agent to J. C. Curwen, esq. to Mrs. Eckford, bookseller.

At Egremont, Mr. Beeby, tanner, of Fox-houses, near Whitehaven, to Mrs. Skelton, widow of the late Mr. Skelton, surgeon.

Died.

Died.] At Carlisle, very suddenly, Miss Richardson, mantua-maker.—Suddenly, Mr. W. McCormick, weaver.—Aged 29, Mrs. Wilson, wife of Mr. R. Wilson, muslin manufacturer.—Mrs. Heysham, wife of Dr. Heysham.—Aged 29, Mr. D. Holme, mercer.—Mrs. Iveson, widow.—In an advanced age, Mr. J. Palmer.

At Kendal, aged 64, J. Maude, esq. merchant.—Aged 89, Mrs. Jackson.

At Whitehaven, in his 27th year, Mr. T. Crakeplace, joiner.—In her 65th year, Mrs. Allinson, wife of Mr. R. Allinson, innkeeper.—In his 75th year, Mr. Coupland, formerly master of a trading vessel.—In the prime of life, Mr. W. Bateman, of the White Bull public-house.—Mrs. Mann, wife of Mr. B. Mann, painter.—Aged 49, Miss Kirby.—Miss Crebbin.—Mr. J. Shephard, ship-builder.—In his 21st year, of a consumptive complaint, Mr. J. Hodgson.—Mrs. Pagen, wife of Capt. Pagen.—In the prime of life, Mrs. Bell, wife of Mr. J. Bell, shoe-maker.

At Workington, aged 18, Miss Simpson, daughter of Mr. Simpson, surgeon.—Aged 49, the Rev. J. Winder, minister of Clifton, and master of the free grammar school in Workington.

At Cockermouth, in an advanced age, Mr. J. Sibson, grocer.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Tate.—Aged 22, Miss M. Allinson.—Aged 20, Miss M. Robinson.—Aged 33, Mrs. Stamfer, wife of Mr. W. Stamfer, brazier.

At Appleby, in her 48th year, Mrs. Yare, a maiden lady.—In his 70th year, R. Noble, esq. master and commander in the royal navy.

At Penrith, aged 71, Mrs. James, widow.

At Colby, near Appleby, in an advanced age, Mr. J. Savage.

At Belfast, Mr. R. Banton, a superannuated officer of the customs at Whitehaven.—

At Orton, in Westmoreland, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Farrer, late clerk to Messrs. Borrowdale and Co. of London.—Aged 69, Mr. T. Thornborough, a wealthy yeoman.

At Surinam, in the West Indies, on the 4th of February last, aged 26, Mr. R. Cronthwayte, surgeon, brother of Dr. Cronthwayte, of Whitehaven.

At Kirkpatrick, Isle of Man, Mrs. Christian, wife of the Rev. Mr. Christian, one of the vicars general of the island.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, Mrs. Scott, wife of Mr. Scott, surgeon.

At Parkhouse, near Dalemmain, aged 96, Mr. G. Armstrong, a respectable farmer.

At Cumerdale, near Carlisle, aged 98, Mrs. Sowerby.

In Dublin, in the prime of life, Mrs. Scott, wife of Mr. A. Scott, late of Workington.

YORKSHIRE.

The value of land adjoining the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, has increased of late years beyond all former example. In proof of this it may be necessary to state, that a

sheriff's jury had met to assess the value of the lands wanted by the Dock Company for the purpose of making the Humber Dock. The quantity of ground wanted was, from the field belonging to Mr. T. Goulton, adjoining Myton-gate, about 5808 yards; about 6140 yards from a field belonging to Mr. J. Boyes, south-eastward of the former; about 4900 yards of the garden belonging to Mr. R. C. Broadley, adjoining the Humber bank; and the whole of the Butt Croft, belonging to the Corporation; about 9075 yards lying to the eastward of the two last parcels, and adjoining upon the Dock Company's ground, on the old ramparts. The juries having finished their assessments, the following is a statement of the compensation decreed to the proprietors of each of the above parcels, viz. To Mr. T. Goulton, 30s. 6d. per square yard, or about 8857l. 4s.—To Mr. J. Boyes, 31s. per ditto, or about 9518l. 3s. 3d.—To Mr. R. C. Broadley, 32s. per ditto, or about 7840l. 16s.—To the Corporation, 32s. 6d. per ditto, or about 14,746l. 17s. 6d. Exclusively of a further sum to Mr. R. C. Broadley and the Corporation, for the buildings upon their respective premises. The whole being about 7647l. per acre on an average.

The purchase of the ground wanted alone will thus cost the Dock Company upwards of 40,963l. As the Humber Dock and the roads and wharfs are calculated to occupy about ten acres and three-eighths, the expence of the ground only, had the whole been to be purchased, would have amounted to 80,000l.

The very considerable alterations making on the east side of the harbour of Hull, on the ground lately ceded by Government to the Corporations of the Town and of Trinity House, are, at present, in a progressive state. The Old Blockhouse, lately occupied as barracks, is rapidly demolishing. The materials of that building were lately sold by auction for upwards of 800l. A new road is making from the Northbridge to the north-east end of the garrison, fifty-one feet in width, including a flagged pavement of six feet; and another road forty feet wide, branching from the above, at Drypool, across to the harbour, which it reaches at the distance of about 247 yards from the Northbridge. The jetty-work along the east side of the harbour having been formed in a zigzag direction, and many of the angular points standing out a considerable way into the harbour, thus impeding the navigation, it has been determined to cut off these angles, and make the whole of that side of the harbour, from the Northbridge to the last-mentioned road, one regular line. The Dock Company have likewise agreed to purchase a piece of ground next the harbour, extending along the above line, and for the greater part of that distance twelve feet in breadth, which will be added to the width of the harbour, and thus will afford a very considerable additional accommodation to vessels navigating to and from the Docks, and up the river

river Hull. The same measure will probably be adopted with respect to the remainder of the harbour, southward, extending into the river Humber.

Five dock shares, out of the thirty new ones which the Hull Dock Company are allowed to create, were lately sold by auction, at the rate of 1652l. each, on an average. The original payment on the dock shares was about 250l.

The high value of landed property in the neighbourhood of Hull, and which has been rapidly increasing for several years past, may be likewise estimated from the following circumstance. A parcel of grazing land, about a quarter of a mile from the town, consisting of near two acres and a half, was lately let by auction to a cowkeeper, at the yearly rent of 19l. 10s. an acre; exclusive of 10l. per annum for a small dwelling-house upon the premises!

Married.] At Appleton-le-Street, Lieut. W. Maude, of the royal navy, to Miss Hebden.

At York, Mr. J. Sherwood, farmer, of Sherwood, to Miss Wisler.

At Wakefield, Mr. J. Stephenson, druggist, of Hull, to Miss Poynton, daughter of Mr. Poynton, merchant.

At Whitby, J. Langdale, esq. late of the North York Militia, to Miss Nichols, daughter of the late Mr. W. Nichols, ship-owner.

At Pomfret, Mr. W. Russell, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss M. Wigham.

In London, A. Cayley, jun. esq. of Grosvenor-place, to Miss L. Cayley, of Welburn, in this county.

At Childwall, E. Ombler, esq. of Camerton, to Miss E. Wright, of Wavertree.

At Stillingfleet, Mr. Shillitoe, surgeon, of Selby, to Miss Little.

At Pickering, Mr. F. Parkinson, merchant, of Hull, to Miss Dennis.

At Pocklington, the Rev. G. Maddison, of Lea, near Gainsborough, to Miss Baskett.

The Rev. T. C. Rudston Read, of Sand Hutton, to Miss L. Cholmley, of Howsham.

At Wakefield, J. Nettleton, esq. to Miss Poppleton.

Died.] At York, Mrs. E. Fardinando, widow of the late Mr. T. Fardinando, merchant. —Aged 57, Mr. F. Pulleyn, formerly of the York Tavern, and common-councilman of Bootham ward.

At Hull, aged 54, Mr. J. Scholefield, town's-husband —Aged 41, Mr. J. Saunderson. —Aged 52, very suddenly, Mr. T. Thornham, lately a resident in London —Aged 74, Mrs. Johnson, widow. —Aged 31, Mrs. Pearson, wife of Mr. Pearson, brandy-merchant. —Aged 74, Mrs. E. Hodgson, widow of the late Mr. R. Hodgson, lighterman. —Aged 62, Mr. W. Weldon, coasting-broker. —Aged 46, Mrs. Barton, wife of Mr. J. Barton, cooper.

At Leeds, at a very advanced age, Mr. J. Galway, clock-maker. A large portion of this honest man's life was devoted to the

purpose of serving his country, by the discovery of a perpetual motion; but unluckily, just as he was on the point, at least he fancied so, of completing the project, his own motions were stopped by the invisible hand of death.

Mr. W. Shephard, of Far-bank. —Mrs. Chadwick, widow. —In his 83d year, Mr. W. Wyse, officer of excise. —Mr. If. Musgrave, woolstapler. —Aged 94, Mrs. Harrison, mother to Mr. J. Harrison, dry salter.

At Tadcaster, Mr. L. Whitehead, jun.

At Whitby, aged 65, Mrs. Brownfield, relict of the late Rev. J. Brownfield, whose death was announced in our last Number. —Aged 62, Mr. J. Rose, whitesmith.

At Rippon, in his 23d year, Mr. W. Askwith, surgeon.

At Bradford, of a decline, Mr. J. Selby.

At Beverley, aged 38, Mrs. Leadham, wife of Mr. R. Leadham, ironmonger.

At Halifax, Mr. Abr. Kershaw, merchant.

At Doncaster, aged 99, Mrs. Patrick.

At Wakefield, Mr. Harrison, of the navigation warehouse.

At Patrington, of a decline, in her 25th year, Miss J. Featherstone, daughter of Mr. Featherstone, surgeon.

At Howden, Mrs. Whitaker, daughter of the late H. Horner, esq. of Hull.

At Helmsley, aged 66, Mr. J. Ness, surgeon.

Mr. Jon. Chadwick, farmer and malster, of Moor town, near Leeds; he was likewise surveyor of the turnpike roads between Leeds and Harrogate.

At Pately-bridge, of a decline, in her 24th year, Mrs. Harper, wife of Mr. Harper, surgeon.

Miss E. Musgrave, of Chapel-Allerton, near Leeds.

At Aldborough, in the North Riding, in the 100th year of her age, Mrs. E. Bateman.

At Altofts, near Wakefield, Mr. J. Lambert, well known for many years in Leeds, and the neighbourhood, by the name of *Old Lambert*. He had long practised the profession of casting nativities, telling fortunes, &c.

In her 18th year, Miss Crowe, of Kipling. —J. Anderson, esq. of Swinithwate-hall, near Middleham.

At Skipton, Mrs. Alcock, wife of Mr. W. Alcock, attorney, and late of Appleby, in Westmoreland.

In London, in his 55th year, Mr. T. Scott, of Hull.

Mr. Knowles, merchant, of Studley, near Halifax.

Mrs. Swale, of Settle, formerly of Linton in Craven.

L. Iveson, esq. of Blackbank, near Leeds.

T. Dade, esq. of Knowsthorpe-house, near Leeds.

Aged 53, J. Milnes, esq. of Flockton, near Wakefield.

Near Hull, aged 28, Miss J. Hopper, late of Scarborough.

At Benithorpe, near Doncaster, R. Stenton, esq. of Southwell, in Nottinghamshire, late a captain in the York Fencibles.

At Bramham, in her 90th year, Mrs. M. Rhodes, widow.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Litherington, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Bisbrowne, of Poulton.—Mr. E. M. Crossfield, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Hayes, of Wavertree.—J. Hodgson, esq. of Borwick, to Miss Jackson, of Lancaster.—Mr. J. Smith, surgeon, of Lancaster, to Miss Harris, of Borwick.

At Haslingden, — Hargreaves, esq. partner in the printing works, at Oakenshaw, to Miss Hoyle.

At Liverpool, Mr. J. Jennings, merchant, to Miss B. Landor.—Ensign Gibbs, of the 83d regiment, to Miss E. Jameson, youngest daughter of the late Mr. W. Jameson, liquor merchant.

At Manchester, Mr. Pickford, formerly a lieutenant in the regiment of Lancashire volunteers, to Miss C. Gresswell.—Mr. C. Horsfall, merchant, to Miss Berry, daughter of T. Berry, esq. of the island of Jamaica.—Mr. J. K. Casey, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Breeze.—The Rev. H. Brown, minister of St. Mark's, Chetham, to Miss Clowes, of Broughton.

Died.] At Lancaster, aged 26, Miss Vernon, of Whitehall, near Clitheroe.—Aged 79, Mr. N. Jackson, shipwright.—Aged 45, T. Thompson, esq. late of the island of Barbadoes.—Mr. T. Smith, sadler.

At Liverpool, at the Bull and Punch-bowl inn, aged 77, Mr. P. Breslaw, well known for his celebrated deceptions, &c. He was born near Berlin, and has resided forty-four years in this county.—Aged 77, Mrs. A. Pritchard, of the Welsh-harp public-house.—In her 21st year, Mrs. Boote.—Aged 26, Miss Rimmer, daughter of Mrs. Rimmer, confectioner.—Aged 30, Miss E. Wright, daughter of the late Mr. H. Wright, druggist.—Aged 60, Mrs. Molyneux.—Suddenly, aged 56, Mr. J. Arneill.—In his 22d year, Mr. J. Astley, printer.—Aged about 50, Mr. G. Haworth, iron-liquor manufacturer.—Mrs. Orme, wife of Mr. H. Orme, brewer.—Of a spasmodic complaint, after only half an hour's illness, Mr. J. Nelson, merchant.

At Manchester, Mr. T. Harper, printer — Mrs. Allen, wife of Mr. T. Allen, jun. In her 21st year, Miss H. Kearsley.—At his lodgings, in this town, on his way to London, aged 29, Mr. D. Holme, draper, of Carlisle.—Aged 94, Mrs. D. Formby.—Mrs. Harper, wife of W. Harper, army-surgeon.—Mrs. Whalley, wife of Mr. Whalley, attorney.—Mr. T. Jackson, calender-man.—Mr. Dixon.—Mr. Davenport, writer in the office of Messrs. Milne, Serjeant and Milne.—Miss Clarke, daughter of Mr. W. Clarke, bookseller, Manchester. She was a young lady of a most amiable disposition, the greatest suavity

of manners, that will long live in the remembrance of her friends.

At Salford, aged 28, Mr. Dulfon, dry-salter.—Mrs. Seddon.—N. Kirkman, esq. borough-reeve of Salford.—Mrs. Shippey.—Mrs. Makin.—The Rev. W. Blomeley, M.A. late of Brazen-nose-college, Oxon.—Mrs. Harte.

At Blackburn, aged 66, Mr. Pilkington, formerly a partner with Sir Richard Arkwright, and lately employed in the house of Messrs. H. and W. Fieldens, of this town.—Mrs. Folds, wife of Mr. J. Folds, butcher.—Aged 27, Mr. P. Rae.—Mrs. Clayton, sister to the late J. Clayton, esq.—Aged 18, Miss Ashburner.

At Rochdale, Mr. Lord.—Miss M. Ball.

At Warrington, Mrs. Woodcock, relict of the late Mr. J. Woodcock, attorney.

At Clitheroe, of an apoplectic fit, Mr. M'Kean, shop-keeper.

At Preston, Mr. Chamley, sadler.—Mrs. Boothman, widow of the late Mr. W. Boothman, manufacturer.—Mrs. Walton.—Mr. G. Noble, maltster.

At Wigan, T. Doncaster, esq. banker.

At Bolton, aged 66, Mr. R. Barlow.

At Ulverstone, advanced in years, Mr. J. Fell, surgeon.

At Littlemoss, near Ashton, aged 75, Mr. R. Walker, well known by the whimsical appellation of *Tim Bobbin the Second*.

At Ellell Hall, near Lancaster, A. Rawlinson, esq. formerly, during ten years, member of parliament for the borough of Liverpool.—Aged upwards of 90, Mr. E. Siddal, of Fallowfield, near Manchester, formerly a considerable check manufacturer.

At Skerton, near Lancaster, aged 78, the Rev. R. Tomlinson, curate of Hambleton.

At Annan, Mrs. Nelson, mother of W. Nelson, esq. of Liverpool.

At Benthams, suddenly, Mr. R. Hall, master of the Quaker's school, in Lancaster.

Near Liverpool, in her 84th year, Mrs. Christopherson, late of Appleby.

At Haydon Bridge, in his 63d year, the Rev. W. Hall, A.M. master of the free-school.

At Runcorn, Mrs. Orredd, relict of the late G. Orredd, esq.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Prestbury, P. Rasbotham, esq. of Birch House, to Miss Lever, niece to the late Sir Ashton Lever, of Alkrington.

In Chester, Mr. G. Harrison, surgeon, to Miss Moulson, only daughter of the late Mr. T. Moulson, tobacconist.—Mr. Rigby, of the Manor, in Hawarden parish, to Mrs. Hanshall, of the Feathers inn.

Mr. Bevan, surgeon, of Congleton, to Miss Cartwright, daughter of the late Mr. Cartwright, apothecary, of Shrewsbury.

At Northwich, Mr. H. Parry, jun. merchant of Liverpool, to Miss E. Baker.

In London, the Rev. J. W. Wilbraham, of Chester,

Chester, to Miss J. Croucher, of Baker-street, Portman-square.

Died.] In Chester, Mr. J. Price, of the Talbot, public house.—Mrs. Gaman.—Mrs. Read, wife of E. Read, esq.—Mrs. Seller, wife of Mr. W. Seller.—Mrs. Butler, wife of Mr. J. Butler, cutler.—Mrs. Haswell, of the Hop-pole inn.

At Northwich, in the bloom of life, Mr. J. H. Trousdale.

At Frodsham, Mr. J. Jackson, surgeon.

At Stockport, Mr. T. Jenkinson.

At Sandbach, J. Wells, esq.—W. Massey, esq. of Moston-hall.—Mrs. M. Cottingham, a maiden lady, of Little Neston.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. S. R. Parkes, bookseller, of Ashbourne, to Miss E. Evans.—Mr. R. Hopper, of Nottingham, to Miss Lowe.

At Matlock, R. Arkwright, jun. esq. to Miss M. Beresford.

Died.] At Derby, aged 72, Mr. W. Yates, formerly an iron-gate-maker.—In her 70th year, Mrs. Linnett.

At Mickleover, aged 65, Mrs. E. Bailey, widow.

At Eccles, near Chapel-in-le-Frith, of a consumptive complaint, Miss Goodman, daughter of the late G. Goodman, gent.

At Stoddard, Mr. J. Bennett, surgeon, near Chapel-in-le-Frith.—Aged 44, Mr. S. Mellor, of Doveridge.—Miss Arkwright, second daughter of R. Arkwright esq. of Willersley.—In the prime of life, Mr. T. Radford, of Holbrook.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, J. S. Chapman, esq. of the 6th regiment of dragoons, to Miss Cutts, eldest daughter of Mr. Cutts, attorney.

At East Retford, Mr. F. Gould, hat-manufacturer, of Louth, to Miss A. Shuter.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. James, relict of the late Mr. S. James, brickmaker.—Mrs. Chetham.—Aged 57, Mr. T. Baker, hosier. He was apparently well at ten o'clock in the evening, when he leaned his arm on the chair, and instantly expired.

In her 23d year, Miss Pearson, of Chilwell.—Mrs. Evison, wife of T. Evison, gent.

At Newark, Mrs. Pocklington, widow.

In London, Mrs. Mathews, (late Miss Ragg, of Nottingham) and wife of J. Mathews, esq. of the India-house.—Mrs. Lambert, of Clifton.—Mr. W. Helmley, farmer, of Thrumpton.

At Cropwell Bishop, Mrs. German, relict of the late W. German, gent.

At Retford, Mrs. Harvey, a maiden lady. She was found dead in her house by the side of the chair in which she had been sitting the preceding evening.

At Gunthorpe, in his 37th year, Mr. J. Jameson.

Mrs. Caunt, of Burton Joice.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. J. Cuttill, sen. raff-merchant, to Mrs. Dawber.

At Gainsborough, Mr. J. Crabtree, worsted-manufacturer, to Miss Crabtree.—Mr. B. Booth, printer, to Miss Walker.

At Stamford, Mr. J. Torkington, attorney, to Miss J. Foster, of Tinwell, in Rutland.

At Boston, Mr. W. Artindale, farmer, of Frith Bank, to Miss Hodgson, daughter of Mr. Hodgson, hat-maker.

At Horncastle, John Fawcett, M. D. to Miss C. Clithero.

At Whitby, M. T. Brackenbury, esq. of Ashby, in this county, and late Major in the North Lincoln militia, to Miss Cayley.

At Bradford, in Yorkshire, the Rev. J. Myers, rector of Wyberton, &c. and justice of peace for this county, to Mrs. Wrightson, widow, of Shipley-hall.

Mr. R. Sprigg, mercer, of Brigg, to Miss Dunn, of Wrawby.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 42, Mr. J. Caborne.—Aged 28, Mr. B. Potterton, late parish-clerk of St. Peter's at Arches.—Aged 33, Mr. J. Foster, grazier, late of Cameringham. Aged 41, Mr. J. Fisher, cooper.—Mrs. Marshall, wife of Mr. T. Marshall, watchmaker.—Aged 30, Mr. T. Barnes, brazier.

At Stamford, suddenly, aged 64, Mr. Lilly, woolstapler.—Aged 39, Mr. J. Attershall, many years coachman on the road between London and Cambridge, and between Stamford and Newark.

At Gainsborough, Mrs. Udale, wife of Mr. Udale, flax-dresser.—Mr. W. West, landlord of the Cross-keys-inn.

At Boston, Mrs. Rogers, sister to T. Fyde, esq.

At Louth, aged upwards of 80, Mr. R. Sherwood.—Mrs. Cuthbert.

At Holbeach, Mr. J. Pick, farmer.—Mrs. E. Smalley.

At Stockwith, near Gainsborough, aged 35, J. Hickson, esq. ship-owner.—Aged 93, Mrs. Titley, a maiden lady, of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron.—Mrs. Kelsey, of Morton, near Gainsborough.

At Ewerby, near Sleaford, Mr. T. Tindale, an eminent grazier.—Aged 19, Miss Allen, of Whapland-drove; and a few days after, Mr. Allen, grazier, father of the above young lady.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. Gresley, hosier, to Miss Ireland.—Mr. Jackson, of Barton, to Miss Eames, eldest daughter of Mr. Alderman Eames.

Lately, in London, T. Lilbourne, esq. of Cardington, Bedfordshire, to Miss Cave, of Harborough.

At Barwell, the Rev. G. Mettam, A.M. to Miss Ashby.

At Melton Mowbray, Mr. Clarke, attorney, to Miss E. Stokes.

At

At Market Harborough, Mr. Manly, wine-merchant, of London, to Miss Howe.

At Ashby de la Zouch, Mr. J. Adams, butcher, to Miss Dixon, of Syston.

Died.] At Leicester, in an advanced age, Mr. J. Coltman, late of the New Works, and many years a respectable hosier there.—Mr. Coltman was the author of several useful tracts; and on several occasions exerted himself successfully for the public good. In private life a more amiable man never existed.

Miss Peake, eldest daughter of Mr. Peake, surgeon.—Mrs. Howes.—Mrs. Nicholson, widow.—Mr. Newby, of the Stag and Pheasant public-house.

At Loughborough, aged 49, Mr. F. Boot.

At Hinckley, in his 67th year, the Rev. R. Amner, formerly a Dissenting minister at Hampstead, near London, and afterwards at Coselegin, Staffordshire; but of late years a resident of Hinckley, his native place. His different publications bear ample testimony to his great learning, particularly on subjects of theology and biblical criticism.

At Ashby de la Zouch, aged 41, Mr. J. Kirkland, youngest son of the late Dr. Kirkland.

At Barrow upon Soar, Mr. J. Measures.

At Willoughby, the Rev. Mr. Willey.

Mr. J. Hood, of Hunt's-lane, near Kirkby Mallory.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Alsop, surgeon, of Uttoxeter, to Miss Mountford, of Beamhurst.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Corser, solicitor, of Bushbury, to Miss E. Haden, of Gorsebrook-house.—Mr. R. Vaughan, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Charles, of King's Bromley.—Mr. C. Staunton, of the theatre, Stafford, to Miss Arnold, of Dorden.—Mr. York, iron-dealer, of Litchfield, to Miss E. Cottrell, of Deritend iron-works.

Died.] The Rev. Miles Atkinson, vicar of Leek, formerly of Walton, near Liverpool.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. W. Davenhill, upholsterer.—Mrs. Hammerley, wife of Mr. Hammerley, saddler.

At Walsall, in his 24th year, Mr. G. W. Grove, son of the Rev. T. Grove.—Mrs. Peplow, of Shredicote-hall.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Newton, grocer, to Miss S. Boucher.—Mr. G. Fitzer, stamper and piercer, to Miss M. Brooks.—Mr. W. Ballard, of Tyso, to Miss M. Chandler.—Mr. Meecham, attorney, to Miss S. Smith, of Henwick, near Worcester.—The Rev. T. Morgan, to Miss A. Harwood.

At Coventry, Mr. Ford, hatter, to Miss Butterworth, eldest daughter of Mr. Alderman B.—Mr. S. Packwood, watch-case-maker, to Miss L. Bates.

At Warwick, R. James, esq. of Manchester, to Miss Gregory.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Cash, wife

of Mr. J. Cash, gun-maker.—Mr. T. Whitehead, hair-dresser.—Mrs. Taylor.—Mr. W. Turner, of the Chape public-house.—Aged 88, Mr. W. Osbourne.—Mr. J. Prescott.—Mr. W. Lysett, draper.—Miss Smallwood.—In his 80th year, Mr. J. Baylis, stay-maker.—Mrs. Webb, wife of Mr. Webb, woollen-draper.—In her 28th year, Mrs. C. Wynne.—Mr. S. Weetman.—Mrs. Jones.—Aged 23, Mr. J. Chatterton, japanner.—Mrs. Saunders, wife of Mr. J. Saunders, auctioneer.—Mr. Bromley, of the Black-boy-inn.—Mrs. Charlton, of the Crown public-house.—Mrs. Vale, wife of Mr. J. Vale, enameller.—Mr. J. Kindon, of Fetter-lane, London.

At Coventry, Mrs. Langdell, relict of the late Mr. T. Langdell, architect.—Mr. W. Dickinson.—Miss Bache.

The Rev. C. Blackham, of Moseley Wake Green, near Birmingham.—Mr. E. Beckett, japanner, of Bilstone.—Mr. Morris, late of the Talbot-inn, Enstone, and a considerable proprietor in the mail and different stage-coaches upon the Birmingham and Worcester Roads.

In London, Mr. Ruffey, formerly an eminent merchant in Birmingham, but had long retired from business.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Wood, eldest son of the late Mr. T. Wood, printer of the Shrewsbury Chronicle, to Miss Ambler, of Wilderley.

At Oswestry, Mr. Tomkins, boot-maker, to Mrs. Lewis, of the Swan-inn.—Mr. J. Poole, maltster, to Miss Edwards.

At Wellington, serjeant Stanley, of the grenadier-company in the Shropshire militia, to Miss Cookson, of Harley.

At Westbury, Mr. Edwards, of Harlescot, to Miss Hawley, of Cause.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Luther, wife of Mr. Luther, baker.—Mrs. Mear, wife of Mr. Mear, draper.—Mrs. M. Cotton.—Mr. J. Bray, sen. many years postman between this town and Welshpool.—Mrs. Phillips, of the society of Quakers.

At Whitchurch, in his 84th year, Mr. R. Lovell, grazier.

At Wrexham, Mrs. J. Walters, relict of the late Rev. J. Walters, formerly master of Ruthin school.

At the Tuckies, near Coalbrook-dale, in his 46th year, Mr. W. Reynolds, iron-master.

At Norton, Miss Norris, of the Holt, near Cardington.—Mr. Jones, of the Miles End, near Whittington.

On the 5th March last, in the island of St. Vincent, West Indies, Mr. T. Cooke, surgeon, late of Shrewsbury.

In his 82d year, Mr. W. Sparkes, farmer, of Blackroe, near Whitchurch.—Mr. S. Gittins, son of Mr. Gittins, of the Isle, near Shrewsbury.—Mrs. Johnston, widow, of the Cold Bath, near Kingstand.—Mrs. Broughall, of Whittington, near Oswestry.—Mrs. Davies, of Pentreuer, near Oswestry.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The hop-planters of the counties of Worcester and Hereford have lately presented a petition to the House of Commons, stating, among other particulars, that the duty on hops forms no inconsiderable part of the public revenue; that it amounted in the year 1801 to the sum of 241,227l. 8s. 5½d. and may, with the additional duty charged on that article, by an act passed in his present Majesty's reign, be increased to the sum of 500,000l. in a plentiful year; and that this source of annual income to the State is already considerably injured, and may be much more so, by the use of a bitter called *Quassia*, now used as a substitute for hops, and which is imported from South America, &c. The petition furthermore prays, that the Legislature, in its wisdom, may be pleased to adopt some effectual means to suppress the use of quassia, and other substitutes, by additional duties, &c.

Died.] At Worcester, while on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Ballard, wife of Mr. Ballard, surgeon, of Hanley castle. Her death was occasioned by a mortification, without any apparent cause or previous injury.

Mrs. Till.

At Kidderminster, Miss Newcome.

At Bromesgrove, Mrs. King.

At Pershore, Mr. R. Mafon.

In his 89th year, Mr. Mathews, sen. many years master of Hagley tap-house, but who had retired from business for several years past.

At Leigh, in an advanced age, Mr. W. Spooner.

At Tenbury, Mr. J. Wilden Jones, son of Mrs. Jones, mercer.—Mrs. Parsons, of Stoke Prior, near Bromesgrove.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, the Rev. R. Walwyn, of Home Lacy, in this county, to Miss Roper, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. R. Roper.

At Hereford, N. Brown, esq. of Fish-street Hill, London, to Miss Downes.—Mr. Garstone, cabinet-maker, to Miss Broad, of Madley.

The Rev. C. J. Bird, rector of Dinedor, to Miss Jones, of Upton-castle, Pembroke-shire.

Died.] In London, in his 64th year, the Rev. S. Exton, formerly of Peterchurch, in this county.

Lately, at the Thorne, H. Stone, esq.—Among other legacies he has bequeathed 500l. to the Missionary Society, and 500l. to the academy, at Cheshunt, founded by the late Lady Huntingdon.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. N. Burdock, clothier, to Miss E. Wynne, both of Painswick.—E. Hartland, gent. of Newent, to Miss Hale, of Gam-mage Hall.—C. Murray, esq. captain in the South Gloucester militia, to Miss George, of Bristol.—R. E. Cresswell, esq. of Sudgrove-house, to Miss E. Coxwell, of Abington.

At Gloucester, J. Weller, esq. captain in the 23d regiment of light dragoons, to Miss C. Raikes, youngest daughter of R. Raikes, esq.—Mr. W. Search, ironmonger, of Cirencester, to Miss Lewis.—Mr. R. Lovefey, to Miss Davies.

Died.] At Gloucester, in the College Green, Mrs. Sandiford, wife of the Rev. C. Sandiford, vicar of Awre.—Aged 68, Miss A. Lane, sister of the late Mr. Lane, attorney.—Advanced in years, Mrs. Wood, relict of the late R. Wood, esq. banker.—Mr. W. Wood, formerly a cooper.

At Cirencester, Mrs. Masters.—In her 83d year, Mrs. M. Wilkins, of the society of Quakers: a woman of the tenderest affections, and truly exemplary and actively useful in the various relations of domestic and social life.

At Cheltenham, aged 96, Mrs. Andrews.

At Mitcheldean, aged 77, Mr. T. Sargeant.—Aged 75, Mr. E. Urling, formerly an ironmonger, of London.

At Stone, aged 75, Mr. J. Hadley.

At Cam's Green, near Dursley, at an advanced age, Mr. W. Minett.—Mrs. Billingham, of the Poole House, Huntley.—Mrs. Pensam, of Forthampton.—In the prime of life, Mr. C. Leir, of Leonard Stanley. His death was occasioned by unfortunately falling into a mill-pond, at the side of a water-wheel, while in motion, which deprived him of life almost instantaneously.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. T. Davis, corn dealer, to Mrs. S. Hughes, of the Chequers inn.—Mr. W. Hewlett, to Miss Meredith.—The Rev. E. Payne, chaplain of Christchurch, to Miss F. Wood, of Stanton Harcourt.—Mr. Lush, of Banbury, to Miss Marey, only daughter of the Rev. J. Marey, rector of Broughton.

At Ensham, Mr. T. C. Atwood, attorney, to Miss L. Meads.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Holmes, relict of the late Mr. Holmes, cook.—In his 75th year, Mr. J. Turner.—Aged 84, Mr. E. Pavioir, whitesmith.—Aged 72, Mr. Folker, senior.

At Woodstock, Mr. J. Bellenger, proprietor of the stage waggons from that place to London.

At Monmouth, aged 82, Mrs. Bright, relict of the late Rev. H. Bright, of the university of Oxford.

In London, of a decline, Miss H. Robinson, of Albury, in this county.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Bainton, Mr. Mann, farmer, to Miss Blaydes.—The Rev. P. Long, vicar of Shabington, to Miss Bull, of Aylesbury, Bucks.

At Stevenage, in Hertfordshire, W. Roberts, esq. of Hackney, to Miss M. Britain, 3d daughter of Mr. W. Britain, late of Shilling-ton Bury in Bedfordshire.

Died.] At Northampton, Mr. T. Perkins,

kins, of the Bantam Cock public house.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. G. Smith, lace-merchant.

At St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, in her 84th year, Mrs. James, wife of Mr. T. James, gent.

At Broughton, near Northampton, in his 87th year, Mr. J. Fascutt.

At Wansford, aged 92, Mrs. Newball, widow, formerly of Stamford.

At Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, Mr. R. Creed, auctioneer.

At St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, Mrs. H. Park, wife of Mr. Park, attorney.

At Long Buckby, in her 103d year, Mrs. Swinfen, mother of the late Mr. Swinfen, surgeon.

At Great Horwood, Bucks, Mr. T. Rand, a sporting gentleman well known on the turf.

At Godmanchester, at an advanced period of life, Mrs. Wright, widow of the late Mr. T. Wright, farmer. She fell suddenly into a fit and never spoke afterwards, but died in a few hours.

At Middleton Cheney, aged 80, Mr. T. North, the last representative, in the male line, of an ancient and respectable family of that name.

At Wistow, Huntingdonshire, in his 70th year, W. Goslin, gent.

In London, H. Gwynne Browne, esq. of Imley-park, in this county.—In his 69th year, Mr. W. Gilks, of Hogston, Bucks.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] F. Noble, esq. of Fordham-abbey, to Miss Minet, of Bury.—Mr. W. Palmer, draper, of Wisbeach, to Miss Ramsay, of Bloomsbury square, London, and formerly of Downham, in Norfolk.

At Newmarket, Mr. R. Boyce, a training groom, to Miss Neale.

In London, Mr. N. Crowe, of North Earl street, Dublin, to Miss A. Mitchell, of Cambridge.

Died.] At Cambridge, suddenly, at his son's house, in his 65th year, Mr. W. Hennell.

At Trinity-college-lodge, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Mansell, rector.—Aged 78, Mrs. E. Dickerson, wife of Mr. W. Dickerson, staymaker.—Mrs. Goode, wife of Mr. J. Goode, painter.—Mr. J. Haylock, of Balham.

In Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London, E. Leeds, esq. of Croxton, one of the masters in the court of chancery.

At Kettlestone, in her 63d year, Mrs. M. Erratt, widow, late of Newmarket.

At Doddington, in the isle of Ely, Mr. T. Warth, formerly master of the Tuns public-house.

Aged 70, Mr. W. Hervey of Stoke Ferry, formerly a surgeon in the royal navy.—Aged 19, Mrs. E. Tooke, wife of Mr. J. T. Tooke, draper, of Methwold.—Mrs. Quintin, wife of T. Quintin, esq. of Hartley St. George.

NORFOLK.

The town of Lynn (says a late correspond-

ent of the Lynn and Wisbeach Packet) has now to boast of a public library, which was not, however, he observes, set on foot till the year 1798. It is established on judicious and politic principles; and, although but yet in its infancy, is considered as extremely valuable. It consists of about 500 volumes, and contains most of the approved works that have been published for the last few years. The books are chosen by a majority of the members; and Reviews, and other periodical publications are regularly taken in. The number of subscribers to this library is about seventy, which, however, considering the population of the place, and the terms of admission, is extremely few. It is highly consolatory to reflect, that since the establishment of this institution, literature seems to be more generally respected; and it has already diffused a happy spirit of enquiry into mixed conversation. Attached to the church, there is, likewise, a large library, consisting chiefly of polemical and theological works, some of them extremely scarce and valuable, but which, it seems, are held as sacred as the spot in which they are deposited; so that a collection, which, under certain circumstances, might be productive of much instruction and entertainment, is, by the injudicious policy of the keepers, suffered to lie and lumber in obscurity, unknown and unnoticed.—In the exportation of corn (adds the above correspondent), the merchants of Lynn nearly equal Hull, and are said to possess a greater share of spirit and speculation than any others in the country. The quantities shipped from this port, during the last few years, is immense.—They also import, annually, from Portugal, about 1100 pipes of the "rosy juice divine."

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. J. Garritt, hot-presser, to Miss M. Dunham.—Mr. J. Crow, aged 73, to Mrs. S. Turner, aged 32.

Capt. Sir W. Bolton, of the royal navy, of Hollesley, in Suffolk, to Miss C. Bolton, of Cranwich, in this county.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Palmer, grocer, to Miss E. Hotson, of Long Stratton.—Mr. T. Church, apothecary, of Coltishall, to Miss Fisher.—Mr. T. Sowter, gent. to Miss M. Hovell, of Norwich.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 56, Mrs. A. Chittick.—Mrs. Powell, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Powell, of Little Walsingham, and formerly of Wereham.

Mr. Hughes. Among other charitable bequests, he has left the sum of 100l. to the Norfolk and Norwich hospital.

Aged 68, Mr. E. Leeds, brush-maker.—Mr. Moore, sack manufacturer.

At Yarmouth, aged 66, Mr. F. Pott, officer in the excise.—In her 54th year, Mrs. Thompson, wife of G. Thompson, esq. comptroller of the customs at this port.—Aged 64, Mrs. A. Thompson, wife of Capt. B. Thompson,

B. Thompson, formerly many years in the Holland trade.—Aged 46, Mr. T. Dyer, formerly master of the White Horse Inn.

At Lowestoft, aged 37, Mrs. White, of Wroxham.

At Wells, aged 78, Mr. P. Smith, formerly of Worstead.

At Dereham, aged 70, Mrs. A. Banyard, formerly mistress of a boarding-school.

At Swaffham, aged 62, Mrs. Latewood.

At Wymondham, Mrs. Syder, wife of Mr. J. Syder, liquor-merchant.

At Difs, Mr. J. Sharman, surgeon.—In her 71st year, Mrs. Hutchinson.

At Hardingham, aged 64, Sir Archibald Dickson, bart. and admiral of the blue. The title descends to his nephew, A. Collingwood Dickson, esq. captain of the Sceptre, ship of war.—Miss S. Storey, of Shipham.

Aged 89, Mr. E. Baldwin, of Wrexham. This person was remarkable, for many years past, for being a true prognosticator of the weather, and even for a very considerable period of time to come.

In her 59th year, Mrs. M. Harmer of Thorpe, near Norwich.

At Roydon, in his 57th year, the Rev. R. Belward, D.D. and master of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.

At Chedgrave, aged 81, Mr. W. Forder, acting clerk to two justices of the peace.

At Wretham, near Thetford, Mr. S. Branch, a considerable farmer, late of Barton Bendish.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Bury, Mr. Murrells, to Miss F. Amys.—Mr. J. Thompson, jun. silversmith, to Miss Swan, of Haleworth.—T. H. Cooper, esq. of North Walsham, to Miss Vernon.

At Sudbury, Mr. J. Fitch, check manufacturer, of Haverhill, to Mrs. D. Woolsey, of Bury.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Miller, wife of Mr. Miller, carpenter.—Mrs. Eldred, of Newton.

At Ipswich, Col. Goate, of the East Suffolk militia.—In her 91st year, Mrs. Nunn, of Bug's House Farm, Botolphclaydon.

At Stow Market, Mr. G. Wells.

At Euston Hall, in her 22d year, lady Caroline Fitzroy, sixth daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Grafton.—In his 71st year, Vice Admiral Reeve, long an active officer in the Royal Navy. By an unfortunate accident, the admiral was thrown out of his chaise, dislocated his neck, and instantly expired.

Mr. S. Roper, of Redgrave; and 2 or 3 days after, his wife, Mrs. Roper.

At Weybread, aged 62, Mr. R. C. Smith, farmer.

At Beccles, aged 55, Mr. R. Pervis, surgeon.

At Worstead, Mrs. M. Burton.

Aged 84, the Rev. T. Heckford, rector of Somersham, and vicar of Great Cornard. It is remarkable that the latter living has been

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held successively by the above gentleman, his father, and grandfather, for the long space of 112 years, during which time they were constantly resident, discharging their official duties with exemplary diligence and propriety.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Chelmsford, N. Belchier, esq. of the Royal Navy, to Miss Bryant, of Newport.—Mr. Day, surgeon of Tollethunt Darcy, to Miss Cock, of Colchester.—Mr. A. Bland, of Colchester, to Miss S. Stones, of Norwich.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mr. Blois, formerly of the Clock House Farm, Boreham.—Mr. R. Street.

At Stebbing, Mr. A. Barnard.

At Cressing, Mrs. Moore.

At Witham, Mr. J. Hamilton, of Colchester, many years coachman from Colchester to London.—J. Eaton, esq. of Goldingham Hall.

At Panfield, in her 24th year, Miss M. A. Stevens; also Mrs. Stevens, wife of Dr. Stevens.

At Bocking, aged 54, M. Carter, esq.

At Horndon on the Hill, Mr. J. Spitty, farmer.

At Aveley, Mr. Sears, shoe-maker.—Mr. Hawkins, shopkeeper.

At Yeldham, in his 68th year, Mr. R. Dalton, formerly of Eye, in Suffolk.

At Bradwell, near the sea, Mr. G. Keys, an opulent farmer.

At Writtle, Mr. J. Sagers, seed merchant.—Mrs. Jocelyn, of Lindwell.—Mr. J. Clement, of Little Barfield.

At Maldon, Mr. Ling, of the White Horse Inn.

At Saffron Walden, in her 86th year, Mrs. Fiske, widow of the late Rev. R. Fiske, rector of Vendens.—Mrs. Royce, widow of Toilebury Hall.—Mr. D. Rudkin, of Abbot's Hall, Wigborough.—T. Whitehead, esq. of Barking.

At Kelvedon, Mr. Muscat, surgeon, formerly of Grantham, in Lincolnshire.—Mr. Stammers, of Southminster.—Mr. Thorne, of Ingatestone.—Mr. Sewell, of Mundon.—Mr. J. Truissel, of Woodham Ferry.

KENT.

A subscription has been lately opened at the banking houses and libraries in the city of Canterbury, for the purpose of erecting at the expence of the public, an elegant Stone Pillar, on the summit of the Dane-John-Hill, with iron rails, and commodious seats around it, in commemoration of the costly improvements made on the Dane-John-Field, in the year 1790, by Mr. Alderman Simmons, and of his other public services; also to commemorate the resolution of the mayor and commonalty of the city, to devote the terraces, walks, &c. in the said field, in perpetuity, to the public use.

Married.] At Chalk, T. Baker, esq. to Miss Pulley, of Margate.—J. Mumford, esq.

of Sutton, to Miss A. E. Chapman, of Paul's Cray Hill.—G. H. Cadman, esq. of the Royal Navy, to Miss Clendon, of Canterbury.—Mr. Cruttenden, of Sittingbourn, to Miss Colley, of Milton.

At Canterbury, Mr. C. Lepine, sen. to Mrs. Woolcot.—The Rev. R. Mayne, of Ridley, to Miss C. Graham, of St. Lawrence, near Canterbury.—Captain J. Cheshyre, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Sandys.—Mr. Morrison, grazier, of Sittingbourne, to Mrs. C. Mair, widow, formerly of Gushmore Farm, in Selling.—J. Simmons, esq. of Rochester, one of the Coroners for the County, to Miss Half head, of Holborow.

Died.] At Canterbury, aged 63, Mrs. Pope, relict of the late R. Pope, esq. of Maidstone.

At Maidstone, Mr. J. Holab.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Horsenail, of Sutton Valence.

At Chatham, Mrs. Binstead, wife of Mr. T. Binstead, foreman of the shipwrights, in the Dock yard.

At Margate, Mr. T. Tournay, butcher.—In his 29th year, lieut. G. Ravencroft, of the Royal Navy.

At Appledore, Mrs. Monk.

At Ashford, aged 62, Mr. W. Elliott.

At Northgate, aged 63, Mrs. Eve Cullen, the diligent Mistress of the Sunday School.

At Dover, Mr. S. Pearce, grocer.

At New Romney, Mrs. Dunster, wife of Mr. J. Dunster, boat officer.

At Frindsbury, aged 23, of a decline, Miss A. Gunning.

In London, in his 67th year, Mr. J. Barwick, formerly of Canterbury.

At Sellinge, Mr. J. Jordan, many years landlord of the Duke's Head, public house.

At Monks Horton, Mrs. S. Kite.

The lady of T. Brett, esq. of Spring Grove.—Mr. O. Golding, of Featherwell House, near West Malling.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Lewes, in his 90th year, C. Weller, gent. the oldest householder in the borough.

At Chichester, universally lamented, Mr. Targett, organist of the cathedral, and master of the choristers; a young man of the most promising abilities, and who, though self-taught, was making rapid strides to eminence in his profession.

Mr. Carter, many years chorister of the cathedral.

At Brighton, far advanced in years, J. Batchelor, esq. many years a captain in the Sussex militia.

The Rev. G. Bethune, L.L.D. rector of Worth.—Aged 75, Mrs. Partington, widow, of Offham, near Lewes.

At Wivelsfield, Mr. Knight, blacksmith. He suddenly fell from his chair, in a fit of apoplexy, and instantly expired.

At Barcombe, near Lewes, aged 85, Mr. T. Rickman.

At Mayfield, aged 35, Mr. M. Baker, a descendant of an antient and respectable family in this county.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Titchfield, Capt. A. C. B. Crawford, to Miss J. Leslie, of Buckingham-street, London.

Died.] At Southampton, Mrs. Hunt, relict of the late Mr. J. Hunt, brewer.

At Winchester, Mr. Ward, watchmaker.—Mrs. Knight.—Suddenly, Mr. T. Forder, carpenter.

At Alverstoke, R. Walmesley, esq. of Sholey, Lancashire.

At Fir Grove, near Farnham, Lady Rycroft, wife of Sir N. Rycroft, bart.

At Woodend, near Soberton, Miss E. Knight, youngest daughter of Admiral Knight.

At the Half-way house, near Portsmouth, Mr. J. Daniell.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Christian Malfor, D. Gould, esq. to Miss Wills, eldest daughter of Arch. deacon Wills.

Mr. Ponting, of Malmesbury, to Miss Pearce, of Wanswell.—T. Penruddock, esq. of Compton, to Miss Lowther, of Bath.—Mr. Rawlins, of Ramsbury, to Mrs. Howard, of Calne.—F. T. Egerton, esq. of Cholderton, to Miss Wyndham, of Dinton.

Died.] At Lydiard Tregoze, near Wotton Bassett, the Hon. Mr. St. John, eldest son of Lord Viscount Bolingbroke.

At the Bell Farm, Stanton, aged 100 years, Mr. W. Sainsbury, yeoman.

At Devizes, Mr. G. Cole.—J. Sutton, esq. banker.

In his 83d year, J. Still, esq. of East Knoyle.

At North Down, near Pembroke, H. Kemm, esq. formerly of Chippenham.

BERKSHIRE.

The subscription lately opened at Reading, for the patriotic purpose of removing the houses in Gun-street, and for rendering the western entrance into the town more elegant and commodious, has been liberally encouraged hitherto, and will, no doubt, be so, till a sufficient fund shall be raised for accomplishing the said design. The names of subscribers and contributors are taken in at the two banking houses in Reading.

Married.] At Sonning, M. J. Mackenzie, esq. of Cowes, Isle of Wight, to Miss Powney.

Capt. Whyte of the royal navy, son of General Whyte, to Mrs. Mowbray, widow, of Mortimer.—Mr. J. Lawrence, mace-bearer to the corporation of Wokingham, aged 81, to Mrs. A. Weston, midwife, of Shenfield, aged 69!

At Reading, W. Smart, esq. of Rainham, in Kent, to Miss C. Roby, of Southcote.

Died.]

Died.] At Newbury, Miss Graham, eldest daughter of Mr. Graham, draper.

In an apoplectic fit, Mrs. Swain, relict of the Rev. J. Swain, of Heathy Close.

At Staines, in an advanced age, Miss Maun, a maiden lady.—In the prime of life, Mr. T. Wagner, son of Mr. Wagner, surgeon.

Mrs. Green, of Pulley Green Cottage, Egham.—Mrs. Tull, widow, of Southridge.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. Naish, to Miss Greenhill.—E. Evans, esq. of Panton-street, London, to Miss Gibbons.—Mr. Newman, apothecary, to Miss Hemmings.—The Rev. J. Hoskins, to Miss Taylor.

Mr. Board, surgeon, of Huntspell, to Miss L. H. Board, late of Bath.

Died.] At Bristol, Mrs. Neville.—Mrs. Booth, of the Black Horse public-house.—Mr. Carter, of the Jolly Meter.—Mrs. Deeble, wife of Mr. Deeble, engraver.—Mrs. Kentish, wife of Dr. Kentish.

At Bath, the Rev. Mr. Lockwood.—W. Lawrence, esq. late of Southampton.—In her 70th year, Mrs. J. Spry.—Aged 37, Miss Truiler, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Truiler.—Mrs. Burroughs.—Mrs. Andrew.—Mr. Simmonds.—Mr. Richards, fishmonger.

At the Angel Inn, of a decline, Mr. J. Taylor.—The lady of Sir John Gillman, bart.—Mrs. Aust, of Chelsea.

At Bridgwater, the Rev. J. Tooker, rector of Snaxton.—Miss R. Mines.—Mr. T. Towell, merchant.

At Wincaunton, Mrs. Merfiter, widow.

At Frome, Mrs. Sheppard.

At the Hot Wells, in her 86th year, Mrs. E. Weaver, relict of Mr. Weaver, iron-master.

At Clifton, J. Collow, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

It is intended to build a new pier at Brixham, and on the 4th of June, the foundation stone of that useful undertaking was laid by Mr. J. Mathews, of that place.

Married.] The Rev. G. Wood, of Bradford, near Dorchester, to Miss Coombes, of Cerne.

Died.] At Dorchester, aged 84, Mrs. Barnwell, late of Cerne Abbey.—Aged 90, Mrs. Sampson, a maiden lady.

Aged 30, Mr. J. Tapp, maltster. He had spent the evening in company with some friends, apparently in perfect health, and in high flow of spirits, but in a few minutes after was found in an insensible state, and expired in the course of a few hours.

At Sherborne, aged 64, Mr. J. Hoddinot, of Bruton, a well known auctioneer.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Yeatman.—Mr. H. Sellwood, brazier.

At Goffage, in the prime of life, Miss M. Randall.

At Moreton Hampstead, aged 70, Mrs. J. Alway, mistress of the workhouse.

At Frome, near Dorchester, Mrs. South, widow, of Wells.

At Corfcombe, Mrs. Munden, wife of the Rev. Dr. Munden, rector.

At Warmwell, E. Rickards, esq. attorney, of London.

At Poole, Miss Bristowe, daughter of Mr. Bristowe, broker.—Mr. J. Bird, jun. mercer and draper.

At Burton Bradstock, at an advanced age, Mrs. Hansford, relict of the late Capt. Hansford, of the royal navy.—Mr. Nettleton, a respectable farmer, of Alweston.

At Gleanville Wotton, in consequence of a kick by a horse, Mr. Meech, a respectable farmer.—Aged 74, P. Henville, esq. of Lydlington.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Lockyer, jun. merchant, of Plymouth, to Miss Rivers, of Stoford-lodge, near Ivy-bridge.

At Bridport, T. Bozie, esq. to Mrs. Kellaway.

At Exeter, Mr. R. Cross, jun. mercer and woollen-draper, to Miss Trueman, eldest daughter of the late Mr. R. Trueman, printer.—Mr. C. Saunders, merchant, late of this city, but now of Bristol, to Miss M. Barnes, third daughter of the Rev. R. Barnes, Archdeacon of Totness, and Chancellor of the diocese of Exeter.

Died.] At Exeter, J. Stoodley, esq.—Suddenly, aged 74, Mrs. Bragge, wife of Mr. Bragge, sen. baker.—Mrs. Ball, wife of Mr. Ball, plasterer.—Mr. T. Charlock, formerly a paper maker, at Wear Mills, near Topsham.—Suddenly, Mr. Dingle, a respectable glover.

At Exmouth, aged 85, Mrs. Cooke.

At Biddeford, at an advanced period of life, Miss C. Meddon, sister to J. Meddon, esq. of Winscot.

At Falmouth, in Cornwall, aged 70, Mr. J. Rowe.

At Barnstaple, Mr. G. Read.

At Plymouth, aged 50, Mr. C. Saul, warehouseman. The whole body of orange-dealers, of both sexes, of the three towns, out of respect to his memory, attended his remains to the grave.

Aged 79, Mr. Walker, coach-master, formerly a trooper in Elliot's Light Dragoons, in the war of 1755.

At Padstow, Mrs. Kendall.

At South Petherton, Mrs. Prowse.—Mrs. Prideaux, of North Tawton.

At Sidbury, aged 84, Mrs. J. Jenkins, relict of the late Rev. W. Jenkins, vicar of Upottery.

Sir John Davie, bart. of Creedy.

At Breage, near Helstone, the Rev. E. Marshall, vicar, and a justice of peace.

At Honiton, aged 20, Miss Bailey, daughter of Mr. J. Bailey, grocer.

At Cote, near Martlock, the Rev. J. Safford.

At Alphington, Mr. J. Wilcox, sen. many years a respectable linen-draper, in Exeter.

The Dowager Lady Rogers, mother-in-law of the late Sir Frederick Leman Rogers, bart. of Blatchford-house, near Plymouth.

At Appledore, Mr. B. Rooke, jun. merchant.

At Henbury, Richard Jenkins. He died in great agonies, in consequence of having drank cold water, after being hard at work.

E. Shephard, Esq. of Gatcomb-park, near Minchinhampton.

The Rev. J. Farnham, vicar of Treneglofs, near Launceston. He went to bed the preceding evening in his usual state of health, but about two in the morning rang the bell, when the servant coming into his room, he said he was dying; she said "I hope not Sir," and on his attempting to lift his head from the pillow, he expired immediately.

[Mr. S. Dorrington, of Topsham, Devon, whose death was noticed in our last, was a man remarkable for peculiar calmness and resignation. The daily inroads which an asthma, a too common foe to health in these kingdoms, made upon his constitution, served chiefly to dispose his mind constantly to look forward beyond death. His wish and employment were to prepare himself to meet it in an humble and becoming manner. His conversation was free from that sourness often communicated by pain. Nothing seemed to enter in it but what directly or indirectly bore a reference to a future state, and tended to renew in himself and others thoughts suitable to so awful and important a subject. His mind was furnished with that knowledge of nature which would have enabled him to discover the God of Nature merely from his works. He confessed the great weaknesses of humanity at the same time that he felt the strength derived from religious principles. Though unacquainted with connubial attachments, he was alive to the social and finest feelings of friendship to his relations and the distressed. In him, to the extent, allowed by his circumstances, the helpless found a protector, the true bashful and unnoticed-poor a parent. He was naturally a great contributor to intellectual intercourse. His body, though reduced and weakened to a considerable degree, left unimpaired, almost to the hour of his death, the powers of his understanding: for a short time before his decease he wrote his last epistle to his brother, perfectly collected. He has bequeathed to all who knew him a worthy example of candour, generosity, and affection, not every day to be met with in this degenerate age.]

CORNWALL.

Married.] Mr. T. Read, to Miss M. Penberthy, both of Penzance.

At Bodmin, W. Tamlyn, esq. of the royal regiment of miners, to Miss E. P. Pomeroy, daughter of the Rev. J. Pomeroy, rector.

Died.] R. Lea Jones, esq. commander of the Prince Adolphus Lisbon packet, stationed at Falmouth, and second son of J. Jones, esq. of Frankley, near Bradford, Wilts.

WALES.

Married.] At Claremont, Glamorganshire, Colonel Peacocke, eldest son of Sir Joseph Peacocke, bart. to Miss Morris, eldest daughter of J. Morris, esq.—Captain J. George, of Swansea, to Miss M. Morgan, of Cardiff.

Died.] At Haverfordwest, in her 20th year, Mrs. Fortune, wife of W. Fortune, esq. banker, of Bristol, an amiable woman, distinguished by uncommon affability, and sweet, unaffected simplicity of manners. Her death is so sincerely lamented in the place of her residence, that a gloom pervades the whole circle of her acquaintance, on the melancholy occasion.

At Chepstow, Monmouthshire, Mr. Mafterman, manager of the theatres of Swansea, Carmarthen, &c.

At Clytha-cottage, in his 76th year, Major Jones, brother to W. Jones, esq. of Clytha-house, Monmouthshire.

At Monmouth, aged 82, Mrs. Bright, relict of the late Rev. H. Bright.

W. Phillips, esq. of Penaltyrhing, near Cardigan.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] D. Marshall, esq. of Neilsland, to Miss A. Hamilton, of Aikenhead.

At Edinburgh, C. Mackenzie, esq. writer to the signet, to Miss E. Forbes, of Pitligo.

Died.] At Holmhead, Miss J. Hamilton, of Aikenhead.

At Forglen, the Right Honourable William Lord Banff.

At Rosemarkie, Mrs. Davidson, wife of Mr. John Davidson, a pious Christian, a sincere friend, a liberal benefactor, and an affectionate wife.

On the 26th of May last, at his lodgings, Walker's Hotel, Arthur Forbes, of Culloden, esq. a gentleman who sustained the highest respectability of character, and whose sudden and premature death is not only deplored by his friends, but has justly excited sentiments of very general and deep regret. The late Culloden was the worthy representative of a family, who during the period of almost two centuries invariably distinguished themselves by their private virtues, and by their public spirit. At the memorable epocha of the Revolution the then Laird of Culloden, was among the very few, who in a country abounding with the friends and partizans of the ejected prince, could appreciate the benefits both civil and religious, which the constitution then established was calculated to impart. He therefore, to the danger of his person, and to the detriment of his fortune, gave a strenuous and effective support to the new order of things. A statement of the services, which his children, John Forbes, of Culloden

Culloden, and the late Lord President Forbes, *par nobile fratrum*, rendered to their country during the subsequent struggles of the ill-fated James's descendants, to recover the throne of their ancestors, would occupy a much ampler space than can be allowed to any individual communication in your obituary. His grandson, the father of the late Culloden, carried arms in the service of his country, and attracted the notice of the great Earl of Mar, by the intrepid courage which he displayed at the memorable battle of Dettingen. Respecting the late Culloden himself, it may truly be said, that although he neither possessed nor arrogated those super-eminent talents which elevated his illustrious grandfather to the highest civil offices, with which in this country a subject can be invested, yet in personal virtues he yielded to none of his ancestors. His integrity was unfulfilled to the last; and his honor he ever regarded as his life; his manners were gentle, and unassuming; his attachments warm and permanent; and to those of his own name whom he deemed deserving of his protection, peculiarly affectionate. His short life was distinguished by acts of beneficence, and by traits of humanity: more especially justice requires us to declare, that as a country gentleman, his conduct was exemplary in an eminent degree; and that his numerous tenantry regarded him as their father: nor were his virtues solely of a domestic nature; in truth they embraced a much ampler range. For twenty-five years he almost constantly resided on his estates; and, during this period, he stood prominently forward in the support of every scheme, which was devised for the improvement of his country. During those awful revolutions which so lately convulsed unhappy Europe, and shook to their very bases the pillars on which society had securely rested for twelve centuries, he was among the very first of his countrymen who rallied round the British constitution; and he commanded a company of the corps of volunteers, which the inhabitants of the town and country in his vicinity mustered up for its defence. In the arduous conflux in which this nation was then engaged, he moreover contributed very liberally to the relief of the exigencies of the state. Following the example of his ancestors, who in the quality of representatives of their native county in parliament, had often evinced themselves enlightened legislators, at the last general election, unconnected with any party in power, and standing on the firm, and free, and independent footing of his personal character, and of the great stake which he possessed in the country, he offered himself to the choice of his countrymen, to superintend their interests in the great council of the nation. But the majority of the Gentlemen of the county of In-

verness, unmindful of those incalculable benefits which the exertions of his ancestors conferred on their country, in the most critical periods of its existence; actuated by motives less commendable than gratitude, were pleased to return another person. But the late Culloden was consoled in his disappointment by the reflection, that of the 14 most ancient and independent freeholders in the county, six declared in his favor, and a seventh was overtaken by indisposition on the road, as he was repairing to the place of election to lend him his support. The author of this brief notice has learned from unquestionable authority, that on the eve of the election, he believes on the very day, one of the candidates solicited his late friend to unite interest with him, and offered to divide with him the political influence of the county. But Culloden's ambition was not of that mercenary and ignoble cast, which would lead him to listen to a proposal of this nature. The motives which prompted him to come forward were widely remote from any view to the emolument of office; and he felt no propensity to scramble for the loaves and for the fishes. He of course spurned the idea of such a selfish compromise. During the latter years of Culloden's life, the author of this feeble effort to raise a monument to his virtues, was honored with much of his friendship and countenance, and from every opportunity of studying his character which he enjoyed, he hesitates not to assert, that, taking him for all in all, he was such a man as he ne'er will look upon the like. On himself his departed friend never looked but with kindness; and the impression which that kindness made upon his mind, he will carry with him to the grave.

We hope to be able to present our readers with a more extended memoir of this very respectable and much lamented gentleman.

IRELAND.

Died.] At Hazlewood, county of Sligo, while on a visit to his son-in-law, the Earl of Inniskillen.

DIED ABROAD.

At Paris, Sir Robert Chambers, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Calcutta.

At Passley, near Paris, Mr. E. Boyd, eldest son of Walter Boyd, esq.

On board the Asia East Indiaman, on his return from the China expedition, between the island of Macoa and Bengal, Dr. T. Moffat, of the Hon. East India Company's service, and late in the royal navy.

At the settlement of Demerary, Mr. J. Agnew, surgeon of the ship Angola, Captain Boys.

At Mavapoor, in the East Indies, Mr. C. Rymer, surgeon, son of Dr. Rymer, of Edinburgh.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IN the course of the Month of June, new changes have occurred in our commercial relations to the Continent, by which the state of our trade to all the ports subject to the authority of the French Government must be exceedingly affected. From the Elbe to the southern extremity of the French coast, our merchant-ships, our manufactures, our colonial produce, are to find every harbour and emporium barred against them. Even neutral traders are denied permission to import English colonial produce into France. The First Consul has left but one expedient, and that such as he intends to operate but by chance, for the introduction of commodities of English produce to sale in any part of the French territories. A ship laden with English goods, that touches at a French port by chance, and from some sudden change in the first destination of her voyage, may there dispose of her English cargo, on the condition of taking French manufactures in return, to the full value of the commodities she has sold. This provision, extorted from the Consular Government by the absolute necessity there is in France for English goods to answer the common conveniences of life, and by the murmurs of the French manufacturers and merchants under the difficulties to which they are reduced by the war, is likely to be abused, by the artifices of the traders, and by the knavish vigilance or connivance of the custom-house officers, to effects extensively mischievous to the trade of France. By means of this regulation, and others respecting the carrying-trade of neutral nations, most of those commodities will probably be introduced into France, with a great addition of expence to the consumers, which the Government shews the most earnest zeal to exclude. It is little more than the mere sea-carriage of its own goods to the French ports of which the commercial jealousy and hostile rage of France can deprive the merchants of Great Britain and Ireland.

Our trade to Germany and the North is, in the mean time, by the port of Gothenburgh in Sweden; a change by which the dominions of Denmark and Sweden will, for the present, be much enriched. The civilization of the countries on the Baltic, by commerce, is, in fact, likely to be hastened and advanced by the envy and hostility of the Rulers of France against the commercial and political prosperity of Great Britain. It will be a curious thing to see the people of France, Holland, and Germany, repair to marts on the Baltic for such supplies of British goods, as Russia and the other Northern Kingdoms used to receive for their inland parts from the German fairs of Frankfort and Leipzig.

Except in the carrying trade to France merely, in all its other channels our mercantile navigation will be greatly increased by the war. Our ships sailing under convoy, and being at all times and in all places vigilantly supplied with convoy, and obliged to sail under its controul, are, in almost all cases, equally secure at sea, as if it were in a time of profound peace. In the Greenland and Southern whale-fishery, we are likely to be delivered by the war from almost all competition of the Dutch and French. Our trade to the Mediterranean, partly for the supply of our own fleets and armies, in part for the supply of the Turkish and Austrian dominions with British goods, which they would, in peace, have received by different channels of conveyance, will undoubtedly encrease as the war proceeds. It is easy to perceive that, if no new wars shall break out on the continent of India, the prosperity of our East India trade may be advanced by the war. French and Dutch competition is prevented from rising against us, as in peace it unavoidably would, in that quarter of the world. The competition of the other western nations cannot, for the present, acquire advantages in that quarter of the world, sufficient to make it formidable to us. In the West Indies, our trade, and that of the Anglo-American States, are likely to advance greatly during the war; at least, if the insular settlement shall not be ruined by new, more extensive, and finally successful, insurrections of the negroes.

The plan to favour the trade of the out-ports, by permitting goods imported to be deposited in the warehouses at a certain number of those ports, without immediate payment of the duties, but under sufficient bonds for those duties, is likely, as it advances into complete effect, to enable the merchants to meet, with less difficulty than they must have otherwise experienced, the temporary disadvantages opposed against their export-trade to the continent.

It appears that French lace, being so little bulky, has been last year smuggled into this country in prodigious quantities. The total value of the lace imported last year has been stated at 400,000*l*. Of this the duty was paid on not more than 20,000*l* worth. Smugglers can insure the deliverance of such lace at 10 per cent. in time of peace, at 20 per cent. in war. Government was, hence, induced, in the bill for the consolidation of certain of the customs, to reduce the duty on the importation of lace to 30 per cent. in order that the fair trader might thus be enabled to meet the competition of the fraudulent smuggler.

On the morning of the 13th of June, Messrs. Esdaile and Shewell contracted to furnish a loan to Government to the amount of 12 millions sterling, by instalments, for the service of the present year. By the conditions of the contract, Government receives from the lenders precisely 100l. sterling for 101l. 6s. 6d. stock created in the 3 per Cents, and Long Annuities in favour of the lenders. The interest upon the real capital supplied amounts to but 5l. 2s. 3d. So favourable, however, is this bargain to Government, that the Omnium is now at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount at the Stock Exchange. The stock added by this transaction to the former sum of the National Debt, is sixteen millions sterling. The total interest and charges of management amount to 676,583l. a-year.

New taxes, to be paid only during the present war, have been imposed upon the following articles :

	£.
Sugar imported, 4s. per cwt. ; $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on all other imports	1,300,000
1 per cent. <i>ad valor.</i> on exports to Europe ; 3 per cent. on exports to any other part of the world	460,000
1d. per lb. on cotton wool	250,000
An additional tonnage-duty	150,000
45 per cent. on teas	1,300,000
10l. a pipe on wines	50,000
Increased duty on spirits	1,500,000
2s. per bushel on malt	2,700,000
An income tax, half that which was formerly paid	4,500,000
Total	12,660,000

The new permanent taxes amount at the same time to 690,000l. for the payment of the interest and charges on the loan. These are heavy burthens : yet it does not seem probable that they will much interrupt the accustomed course of trade, manufactures, and consumption. Wherever such an effect appeared likely to be produced by any of the arrangements proposed for raising this money, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has readily agreed to such modifications as could be suggested from the persons upon whom the burthens of the taxes were respectively to fall.

A lottery, affording a clear profit to Government of nearly 352,333l. 8s. ; to consist of not more than 80,000 tickets ; to have 700,000l. appropriated in prizes ; has been contracted for by Mr. Bish, at the price of 13l. 13s. 1d. per ticket.

Insurance, the prices of all articles of foreign produce, the price of the necessaries of life, the prices of Baltic goods, freight, and the prices of most of our manufactures, are necessarily augmented, but not immoderately, by the war.

The number of bankruptcies does not appear from the Gazette to be much increased.

The 3 per Cents were, June 27th, at 56.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SINCE our last Report the season, upon the whole, has been favourable for most of the purposes of husbandry. The rains have had the most beneficial effects in filling and forwarding the grain crops ; the wheats and barleys have been particularly improved by them in many districts where they appeared thin and light on the ground before they fell. The bean and pea crops are also good in general. Return of Wheat in Mark lane, from the 6th to the 11th of June, agreeably to the new act, Total 6203 quarters—average 64s. 10d. being 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. higher than last return.

The hay and grafs lands have likewise experienced much advantage from the same cause, but in the more southern districts they must have the effect of rendering the hay season later than usual, and, from the grafs springing so late, the quantity of hay will probably not be so great as may be supposed. The crops however on the more moist hay lands appear to be abundant. The value of old hay has not been much lowered. In St. James's market, Hay averages from 5l. to 7l. Straw, from 2l. 2s. to 2l. 3s. At Whitechapel-market, Hay, from 4l. to 6l. 18s. Clover, 6l. 6s. to 7l. 10s. Straw, 1l. 16s. to 2l. 2s.

The great flush of grafs that has been produced by the late falls of rain, must have much effect in bringing forward the fattening cattle. The prices of fat and lean stock, notwithstanding, still continue high. At Smithfield-market, Beef sold from 5s. to 6s. Mutton, 5s. to 6s. Veal, 3s. 9d. to 6s. and Pork, 4s. 9d. to 5s. At Newgate, and Leadenhall-markets, Beef, 4s. to 5s. Mutton, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. Veal, 4s. 6d. to 6s. and Pork, 4s. to 5s.

Horses of both the saddle and cart kind sell high, which probably arises in part from the great demand there is for them for military purposes.

Hops

Hops. The prospect of the coming crop is very much mended since the middle of last month, and may now be said to be promising. They grew very fast since the last rains; the bine is healthy; and, though some are backward, they shew vigour, and will soon recover if the warm weather continues. They are free from the destructive insects, the fly excepted, in some grounds about Worcester. On the whole, the crop promises 50,000 bags, and it may much exceed that quantity. The prices of new Hops have fallen more than 50 per cent since September last, viz. from 16l. 1cs. to 8l. and those of 1801 from 10l. 6s. to 4l. 10s. a 5l. per cwt.

The rain this month has been very beneficial to the Corn of all sorts. Wheat, except where the grub has injured it, is likely to be good, and all the spring Corn will be a great crop. The Hay, on hot forward soils will be very light; the meadows and cold woodlands a tolerably full crop. In some places where the Swedish Turnips were sown early in the month, they are cut off by the Fly, but it is thought not too late to sow the land again with the same sort. We are getting busy with sowing white Turnips. Clover for Hay is mostly cut, but none yet carried; the crop proves better than was expected.

Stock of all sorts continues nearly stationary; Corn a little lower. Wool is much lower, except the fine short sorts.

It is a curious fact in the cultivation of Swedish Turnips, and a proof of the high opinion they are held in, that six years ago, the only piece sown with them (in the neighbourhood of the reporter), was one of about eight acres. This year there has not been less than 400 acres cropped with this kind of Turnip.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of May, to the 24th of June, 1803, inclusive, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 30.28. June 24, Wind N.W.
Lowest 29.60. June 5, Wind S.W.

Thermometer.

Highest 74°. June 16 & 17, Wind W.
Lowest 45°. May 30, Wind S.W.

Greatest
variation in
24 hours.

5-tenths
of an inch

Between the even-
ings of the 20th
and 21st the baro-
meter rose from
29.7 to 30.2.

Greatest
variation in
24 hours.

10°.

In the morning of the
30th of May the mercu-
ry was at 45°, and on
the next day at the same
hour it was 55°.

The quantity of rain fallen during the past month, is equal to 6.22 inches in depth.

Since our last Report, a larger quantity of rain has fallen than has occurred in a single month for a considerable time past; it is very nearly equal to the whole quantity which fell during the five preceding months, notwithstanding which the barometer has been high; for the whole period its average is 29.70. On four days the rain was accompanied with violent storms of thunder and lightning. On the 20th instant as we have noted above, the glass stood at 29.70, and in the course of a few hours it rose nearly half an inch; the quickness of the rise denoted (what immediately happened) that another depression with more rain might be expected. On the 22d the mercury suffered a small depression, and rain fell a considerable part of the morning. As, however, the depression was very trifling, and its rise during the last thirty-six hours has been slow and gradual, a continuance of fair weather may be hoped for, which seems now highly important for the hay harvest.

The average height of the thermometer for the month is 59°.6, more than two degrees less than it was the same period last year.

The wind has been variable, but it has principally blown from the westerly points. Of the thirty-one days it has rained sixteen.

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